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SOCIALISM WILL SOLVE THIS HARD QUESTION

By Victor L. Berger.

CERTAIN Social Evils in Relation to Public Health and Morals were discussed in the Sunset Club of Milwaukee. It is characteristic that of the six speakers of the evening only one dared mention the word "prostitution."

Said Dr. F. Rogers:

Three great perils threaten the health of modern society. The alcoholic peril, the tuberculosis peril and the social peril. This last peril has lodged and vegetated in the vitals of society, infecting rich and poor, innocent and guilty alike, wrecking families, converting strong men into weaklings, dragging blooming womanhood down to hopeless invalidism, killing our unborn children, condemning thousands at birth to go through life sightless. And yet when a proposal is made to recognize its existence and devise ways and means of treating it, society shudders, closes its eyes and hides its head like the ostrich, calls it unspeakable and so hugs the venomous serpent closer to its bosom.

And the doctor suggested "that every private school, primary school, high school, college and seminary should provide courses in the hygiene and pathology of sex."

The above was the only suggestion of the evening deserving any serious consideration—but it will not cure the evil.

There can be no question that syphilis, next to tuberculosis, is the worst enemy of the human race. And gonorrhea is almost as bad. From 60 to 70 per cent of all cases of blindness of children are ascribed to that dread malady, which is very seldom cured; 75 per cent of all men in Chicago and New York are said to be affected.

I will not go into details—that would be beyond the scope of a newspaper article, although I agree with the speakers that the full publicity is imperative.

And what is the cause of it all?
Prostitution.

There are no trustworthy statistics on this vital question in American cities—there is too much hypocrisy. But Paris has about 100,000 prostitutes, London has the same number, and there is no reason to believe that New York is any better in proportion to its size. Prostitution is as old as matrimony.

Originally it had the form of religious prostitution—in honor of the goddess of love or matrimony. Thus women prostituted themselves in the temples of Babylon (for Mylitta), in Phenicia (for Asarte), in Egypt (for Isis), in Greece (for Aphrodite), in Rome (for Venus, later on also for Bacchus), etc. And the priests took them money. Christianity abolished these forms, but the seducing of girls and women and the commerce in vice took its place. Syphilis, which was absolutely unknown to the old Germanic tribes when they were heathens, came to them with Christianity and civilization. By the way, this is also the manner in which all the wild tribes—Indians, negroes, or South Islanders—got it in later centuries. They received it when they got the whisky from the traders and the bible from the missionaries. Civilization for them usually means syphilization.

And I will say that the doctors are pretty well at sea, when it comes to the treatment of this question. The above mentioned opinion was about the best.

Another "doctor" proposed sexual abstinence as a remedy, and branded as "a heresy"—and a heretic is evidently the worst being he knows of—the idea that "sexual continence" is not compatible with the best of health.

In the first place only one institution has ever tried this—namely the Roman Catholic church for its clergy. It has ignominiously failed. Prostitution was never so universal as during the period when the church ruled supreme—according to Catholic authors. It was nowhere so much a state institution as in Rome and Avignon, where the popes resided. Nor was there ever such an aggregation of prostitutes seen in the world's history as during the church councils of Trent and Constance—and that in spite of all the efforts of the church to keep its members moral.

And that is natural enough. Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret—even if you knock nature with a club, it will always come back—and the strongest impulse of every organism (be it plant or animal) is to reproduce its kind.

And as far as human beings are concerned—Love is the sum and solution of all desires in man—that in which they converge, for which they all exist.

The other desires, the self-preservation desires—hunger, thirst, the desire for power—are strong indeed, but when they are satisfied, they all empty themselves in this one. Love is a flame which uses all the rest as its fuel.

This natural law cannot be suppressed by any artificial law—statute or ecclesiastic.

The trouble is only, when man cannot get the real article, he will accept a poisonous substitute.

And what is prostitution? Before all things, it is also a remnant of the days gone by when men used to buy their wives. Prostitution is very much the same thing today. Men buy their wives—some buy them for life, some buy them for a shorter time.

The man who sells himself for life to a rich woman, or the woman who gives herself for life to a rich man, without love, is also a prostitute.

The difference between the prostitute of the street and the woman marrying for life without love is simply a difference of degree, not of kind.

And now to come to the bottom of the subject. Today the main-spring of prostitution is poverty.

Very few daughters of rich men are to be found in the houses of prostitution. There are probably as many pathological cases—nymphomaniacs and ethical defectives among rich women as among the poor—possibly more.

But the rich find other ways of satisfying their propensities. An investigation in 1888 in Massachusetts of 3,866 prostitutes found 1,236 poor girls with no previous occupation, 1,755 were formerly servant girls, 505 were formerly dressmakers and seamstresses, 292 came from factories, 126 from stores, 52 from the stage.

Let us take the case of the average hired girl or factory girl, long, tedious hours and lack of refining pleasures. She naturally longs for something better. Besides, she is miserably underpaid. Is it a wonder that she often falls a prey to the first man who will take advantage of her?

After she has once made a misstep, she rarely regains her hold, because every hand is against her. Everybody will push her further down.

This is particularly the case of the women clerks in stores, who, besides, are continually in contact with the so-called upper classes, dressed in silks and satins.

The temptation to accept offers of a "good time"—a dinner, an automobile ride—are tremendous.

And then there is the double standard of morals—still pretty generally accepted.

It is the woman alone who is punished. It is the woman alone who is called a prostitute, although no woman has ever prostituted herself without a man. But nobody ever mentions the man. If he is caught, he is usually let go with a smile—or perhaps they run him for mayor later on.

And here is another source—the majority of marriages in the middle and upper classes are simply convenience marriages, marriages

Here's a new game of the corporations of the country! An anti-municipal ownership bureau has been established at 119 Nassau Street, New York City, from which poisoned news about the "failures" of municipal ownership is sent out to the press. Besides this a plate matter service has been arranged, and any publisher who wants it can get six columns of plate matter free of charge each week, for as many weeks as he wants it. In other words, the league furnishes him with a full page of type each week free and saves him from having to pay for the setting of enough type to fill the page. The matter in the plate page is all about the "failures" of municipal ownership and is put out to poison the minds of the voters against such ownership, so that the corporations will have a free field to make money out of public service undertakings. Of course their furnishing of the stuff free of charge is in the nature of a bribe to the editor to mislead his readers in favor of the capitalists. And an editor who accepts this free plate is simply a receiver of a bribe, and his readers should so consider him. One of these anti-municipal ownership pages lies before us, and it is a crafty exhibit we must say. One of its features is a column by John Kendrick Bangs. The reader may be surprised that a writer of note would thus prostitute himself, but such things have happened before. The capitalist system corrupts many men, and will keep on doing so as long as it lasts. But newspaper readers will do well to watch for this "anti" stuff and then quiz their local editor as to how he comes to publish it.

The October issue of Appleton's Magazine is one that all students of social affairs in this country should get. In it is the article by Charles Edward Russell on the Haymarket affair in Chicago, which terminated the eight-hour day agitation of 1886. It is the first magazine article on this subject that has dared to tell at least part of the truth about that monstrous judicial murder and at the same time to show what a ridiculous figure Chicago cut at that time as a result of the terror worked up by a conscienceless press and a brutal, fame-craving set of police rascals. And Russell tells with amusing effect the pitiful anti-climax of the Chicago Anarchist scare. After the eight-hour agitators had been murdered by the city, the papers, for mercenary motives, and the police, for purposes of self-glorification, were still finding Anarchist plots—although Russell says the Chicago group of physical force Anarchists during the whole time never had more than fourteen members—and it was finally given out that on the anniversary of the hanging the Anarchists were to wreak a terrible revenge on the city, that Anarchists were gathering from all parts of the world, and that on this Sunday they were to meet at a certain hall on the west side and march out to burn and dynamite the city. And on this day the police with rifles marched to the streets in the vicinity with melodramatic strides. But they waited in vain. And then it turned out that the meeting which was held at the hall was that of the German Housewives' Society, "to knit socks and

without love. Naturally the men, in many cases, look for "substitute love."

Still other men marry late in life. And many men cannot marry at all for economic reasons.

All this means additional customers for prostitution.

It is generally claimed and conceded in bourgeois circles that prostitution is necessary today in order to protect the virtue of their wives and daughters against attacks.

Thus the prostitutes are made out to be a sort of patron-saints for "virtue" and "morality."

Furthermore, many highly "respectable people" and even some churches, like Trinity church in New York, draw profits from the rent of these places. And some very respectable people in our city get big revenues from old shacks by renting them for purposes of prostitution.

Now these highly respectable people are removed only one degree from the keeper of the house, as far as the source of the money is concerned.

One other point I want to bring out. Under our present society we permit everybody to marry without any regard for his moral or physical make-up. Wealth is the only consideration. We are more careful how we mate our horses, and dogs, and cattle, and even our swine than we are in the mating of our boys and girls.

We shall have to make the dissolution of marriages much easier, than it is today. There is a great outcry in press and pulpit against the divorce courts—yet the divorce court is one of the greatest agencies that we have against prostitution.

In short, if we want a different world, we must emancipate men and women economically, politically and socially. We must break with many prejudices—if we want to look this grave question square in the face. We must cease to regard superstitions as holy because they are old.

Courses in hygiene and pathology of sex are very laudable—but this remedy is very much like Mrs. Partington trying to sweep the ocean back with a broom.

But what is the use of going into this matter any further? I have said enough to prove that it is impossible to cope with this subject under the present capitalist system.

WHO Was Fined!

Our system of justice in this country is undeniably in its swaddling clothes. In fact it can never be very close to justice so long as the capitalist system lasts. In the following case, for instance, who was fined?

While his sister has been dying of consumption and his mother has been toiling day and night in order to support herself and sick child, Eugene Hainer has been leading a carefree life. Yesterday morning he appeared in District court with Mack Rayburn, charged with having attempted to pick the pockets of a drunken sailor. When arrested, Hainer gave the name of Dennis O'Brien, but it was learned in court that he had done time in the house of correction and the Green Bay reformatory.

His record being against him, Judge Sheridan sentenced him to the house of correction for ninety days with an optional fine and costs amounting to \$28.41, despite his tears as the story of his disgrace was told in court. His mother was present at the trial, but did not have sufficient money to pay her son's fine. As the officers were leading him from the courtroom, he broke away from them and ran to his mother shrieking for her to aid him. She left the courtroom and the young man was taken to the county jail.

Just as the "Black Maria" was about to leave for the house of correction with its wretched burden, the mother came running to the jail, having gone to her home and secured the additional money to release her son. It took all the money that she possessed. Together the two left for the little home at 128 Sixth street and the bedside of the dying sister.—Milwaukee paper.

discuss the high price of sausage!" When the facts came out, Chicago burst into laughter and the ghost of Anarchy fled the city. And that Chicago afterward felt none too proud of the Anarchist "trial" and execution would seem to be indicated by the fact that the Haymarket monument was finally quietly transferred from the Haymarket to a park on the outskirts where it was not so much in evidence. This article in Appleton's marks the beginning of the taking off of the lid from the Chicago Anarchist trial and the time will come when the affair will be treated in the written history of this country as a foul blot on our courts and the judge, Gary, who engineered the judicial murder from the bench, will be rightfully catapulted among the monsters of the time.

The pope's attack on modern thinking and modern views seems to have at least one faithful follower in this country. Before the National Prison Wardens' Association convention recently Atty. Gen. Bonaparte said that it was the plan of our masters to hang habitual criminals, but that he would have modern society hang only the old ones. To use his own words: "I would not have men hanged today for a trifling theft (how considerable) but I would have modern society cease to nourish and shelter its proved and inveterate enemies."

This bloody sentiment, we presume, was applauded by some, but it makes one's blood run cold to read such a monstrous proposal. And all the more so when it is now generally recognized that our criminals are made by environment. Now the environment that makes men criminal today is the capitalist environment, so that there is an explanation of the strange faculty men like Bonaparte have of overlooking causes and trying to battle

with effects. They have to protect the capitalist system. And then the stupidity of the remedy such a great man! proposes! Why, in the days when people were hanged for being criminals the hangings made the very populace bloodthirsty and lessened the regard for human life.

It was considered great fun to attend the daily hangings. And that there were daily hangings shows how "repressive" such a method of dealing with criminality really was. Travelers from China and other countries where men are executed for theft tell us how brutalized the public conscience is by such a form of dealing with crime. And this is not merely the case with oriental peoples. Every country in Europe presented the same phenomenon in the days when street hangings were daily diversions. When you think of the vast machinery of the law in this country and the myriads of sleuths, and jails, and penitentiaries, and then pick up a city paper with its daily record of crime, or a Hearst paper entirely devoted to crime, because all crimes are made into news, you will then see that the capitalist system is the criminal that should be executed. Criminals are being made, hand over fist, by capitalistic conditions. "Justice" could not possibly move fast enough to dispose of the effects at the rate at which the cause is producing them. Under the capitalist system the struggle for existence is a fierce and frenzied one, breaking down morals, conscientious scruples and all ideals of brotherhood in its path. And the bloodthirsty Bonaparte proposal would only make matters worse.

Out on the farms in some cases you will see a great glass globe of a steel blue color standing on the top of a post in the front yard. In it is reflected the activity of the farmer's domain and it gives one at a glance an idea of everything that is going on. If we had some such contrivance by which one could sit and see the workings of our capitalist society, what a mass of horror it would present—here a footpad slugging a man to death for a few cents, there a train being derailed in order that men driven to desperation by the struggle for existence may rob the victims, at another point a man setting fire to his store for the insurance and at the same time imperiling human life, at still another virtuous girls being lured to ruin to recruit the immorality of downtown city life for the profit there is in it for various "business interests," and at yet another stockholders being frozen out, or the small savings of the poor carried away from them by get-rich-quick schemers, or food being adulterated with slow poisons for the sake of more profit, or a deacon here or there carefully putting the largest fruit at the top to cheat the consumer, or a virtuous landlord renting his houses for immoral uses and raising the rent for all the traffic will bear, or a lawyer riotously feathering his nest with the funds of minors committed to his charge, or a department store proprietor paying wages to girls below the virtuous point and hinting that they can piece out their wages by judicious prostitution, or the million and one instances that a moment's reflection will bring to mind—if one could see all these things at a glance, with what unspeakable horror would he turn from the terrible sight and register a vow to fight the system that begets such things to the uttermost of his ability! The man who turns to Socialism simply sees these things clearer than others, and seeing resolves to find the way to change it all to lend the strength of his aid to the bringing about of the change. Others see the horrors, too, but not so clearly as to also see that they all flow from one primal cause. They feel their humanity rise, and go chasing after mere patching palliatives, which are bound to fail in the end and to bring discouragement. We urge all such to give the principles of Socialism a thoughtful and fair investigation.

Do you want a good small Socialist library? Why not subscribe for the Vanguard? In its current issues you will find all phases and all questions of Socialism ably discussed and explained. Keep its number on file, and you will have the nucleus for a first-class library on Socialism. The Vanguard is only 50 cents a year at this office, and is acknowledged to be the best Socialist monthly magazine in this country.

Socialists who have put their savings into the Wilshire mine stock scheme will do well to communicate with Conrad W. H. Ross, 1336 Broadway, Alameda, Cal., or send a stamp for a copy of the Oakland, Cal., World, of Sept. 20, in which he writes of his visit to the mine and the things he saw

there.

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SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

The longer capitalism lasts the looser will the family tie become. Look about you and see if it is not so.

Taft's twaddle about not liking war might have more weight if the people had not already had sad experience with the Taft class of government managers, and their purpose to get more territory for the capitalists of the country.

And here we have the deputy comptroller of Milwaukee declaring in print that as manager of the Republican campaign in 1906 he was offered campaign money by the gamblers. That is sort of letting the cat out of the bag. It shows one way the capitalist parties have of financing their campaigns. And if such money helps elect a capitalist party then the party administration of the city is the gamblers' administration. It must necessarily serve the elements back of its political success.

The Socialist movement has produced men who are men enough to withstand the temptations of prosperity and to remain unshaken by change in station. Here's Maxim Gorky, for instance. Gorky came from the dregs, grew up in the most miserable walks of wage slavery, contemplated suicide to escape the economic hell he had to live in, and then became a rich man through his literary genius. Put a beggar on horseback and he'll run you down, says the old saw, and there are many instances of workmen who have been elevated to foremanship, for instance, entirely changing their views of human rights and becoming oppressors of those under them. Of no such stuff is Maxim Gorky. It is reported that his income last year from his literary work was \$100,000, and that out of this big sum he gave \$50,000 to the cause of revolution in Russia. Grand, indeed, is the soul of Gorky.

The Socialists of Hancock, Mich., have issued a large sheet for circulation among the people there and at other places in the northern Michigan peninsula mining country, where the capitalist authorities have been outrageously persecuting our party members. In it is given verbatim some of the court testimony of the chief of police, who broke up the Socialist parade recently. The trial was before a jury, which, however it may have been selected, was evidently saturated with class hatred and stood by the administration oppressors of our comrades. The chief's testimony shows him to be an ignorant, despot specimen of a man, and one ready to defy the law in order to carry out the capitalistic bidding. Moreover, he appears to have also been willing to commit perjury, for he testified to hearing one of the Socialist marchers—it is significant that he could not say just who it was—cry out "Down with the republic." Of course we were not there, but that any Socialist would utter such a sentiment is simply unbelievable; because utterly foreign to the Socialist view. The chief said he had always been taught to believe that Socialists and Anarchists were alike, and when asked what he understood by Socialism he made a queer answer: "I think, if we were going to have a spread and have a good time, we would be quite sociable." If Socialism were the thing that such a man understands as "having a good time," we are pretty sure no capitalist chief of police would see anything wrong in it! More's the shame!

But some of the further testimony of the chief is illuminating. First he said he intended to arrest the marchers for carrying the red flag along with the American flag, then he said he arrested them "to save their lives," because the people along the street intended to attack them, and that the marchers were entirely peaceable. And then he explained his failure to arrest those who rushed at the marchers and tore up their flags by the crawling out that "he meant to stop the conduct of the disturbers by removing the cause." This, we are afraid, is quite the prevalent police idea of "law and order" in such capitalist ridden places as Hancock. For the chief finally testified that he "didn't like the Socialist," anyway.

And then the capitalist party mayor of Hancock was called to the stand. He was very positive that the red flag was the flag of Anarchy, and it probably made no difference to him that history proves him in error. And when the question was asked him: "If they (the Socialists) have a legal right, do you think the citizens are doing right in opposing the carrying of those flags?" he promptly answered "Yes." So here we have a "law and order" mayor and a

chief of police who see nothing wrong in it! More's the shame!

It is rather amusing to read the speech of Roosevelt at Keokuk wherein he tells of alleged labor leaders calling on him and letting him know that he is the working-man's friend. Rather amusing when Roosevelt must have had in his mind at the time the spiked policeman's club that he tried to introduce on the New York police force, while he was police commissioner, to put down strikes. And as to what the policeman's club, even smooth as it is today, can do to "preserve the peace" in time of strikes, is well set forth by Charles Edward Russell in Appleton's Magazine in his article on the Haymarket "riot." Speaking of the police monster, John Bonfield, he says: I remember well the sight of him leading a line of policemen in the great street car strike of 1885, the clubs descending right and left like flails, and men falling before them, often frightfully injured. All sorts of men they were, not merely strikers or strike sympathizers, but innocent citizens, caught in the throng and unable to escape. And this is no isolated case! What nice work clubs bristling with steel thorns would have done in such a case! Roosevelt must have had his spiked club propensities in mind when the labor flutters and anarchists were groveling before him. He must have smiled inwardly. To us his implied claim now to being labor's friend is amusing—and disgusting.

Another page regarding the Salvation Army it may be stated that the army carries on its work through three distinct corporations, duly incorporated under the law. One is the Salvation Army itself, the other is the Reliance Trading Company, and the third is the Salvation Army Industrial Homes Company. The stock of the Reliance Trading corporation pays dividends, while the Homes corporation is also permitted to work for profits. There are many features of the army that are decidedly objectionable. In every large city it maintains rummage stores where the dirty cast-off stuff of the rich and well-to-do is secured for nothing and then sold, at prices that are often high for such rubbish, to the defenseless poor. The stores where this trash is turned into profits are simply breeding places for microbes. And the Christmas dinners! The poor eat their Christmas charity on parade. It is abominable. At the Grand Central Palace in New York where 500,000 dinners were given, the boxes were filled with rich spectators. It advertised the army's goodness and brutalized the eaters who were thus on exhibition. And to gorge the poor on Christmas and let them starve the rest of the time is simply monstrous. The army is one of the greatest pan-handling organizations a-going and it is claimed that the coin goes in a constant stream to the London headquarters.

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\$\$\$ TO SAVERS
ccc TO SAVED

A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE
SALVATION ARMY.

An Army for Begging that Exists by
Virtue of the Capitalist System. A
Fat Field Built Upon the Misery
Produced by Capitalist Exploitation.

By Henry T. Jones.

The Salvation Army is a product
of our barbarous conditions. It
might be all right in its place—
that of saving souls—if that were
its only mission. But if the saving
of souls were the main object of
the organization it wouldn't long re-
main an army. Its prime object is
collecting money under the guise of
charity, and fully two-thirds, and
perhaps seven-tenths, of the money
collected goes to maintain the army
in the way of paying rent, and
traveling and living expenses of the
officers and collectors, who have no
other means of livelihood.

Salvation Army money collecting
—or begging—is a regular busi-
ness now. Some of the collectors
are experts, and the exposure made
by the arrest of a captain in Brook-
lyn, N. Y., some time ago brought
to light the fact that some of the
“collectors” were paid 50 per cent
of the amount of their collections.

One of the Salvation Army officers
when arrested had \$600 cash in
his possession and bank books
showing deposits in several savings
banks aggregating thousands of
dollars.

So it is evident to the person who
stops long enough to think that
more time of the Salvation Army
workers is taken up in collecting
money than in saving souls. And
the majority of the money col-
lected is consumed by the mem-
bers of maintaining the members

of the organization who do not
work.

In 1893 I had an interest in a
grocery and meat store on West
Madison street, Chicago. On San-
gamon street, just around the corner
from the store, there was a Salva-
tion Army home where six or seven
Salvation Army girls held forth.
These girls employed their entire
time in making collections. On two
occasions during the eighteen
months I was in business in the
neighborhood the girls purchased
a total of \$1.20 worth of goods for
charitable distribution and had the
provisions delivered at the homes of
destitute persons. Every day or
two, however, a liberal supply of
the best things the store had was
delivered at the Salvation Army home
for consumption by the in-
mates. And regularly we were
called upon for contributions to
help the good cause of charity.

Charity! I despise the word!
There is no use in our vocabulary
for it! Justice and right is what
we want, not charity. I believe
Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg
address meant justice when he said:
“Charity to all; malice toward
none!”

If it were not for the poverty of
the world, with its consequent de-
gradation, there would be no room
here for Salvation Armies or
charitable organizations. Poverty
is the world's chief ulcer and char-
ity is a natural result of the ulcer.
Wipe away poverty, and the Salva-
tion Army drones will have to go
to work at some praiseworthy oc-
cupation. The disgraceful conditions
which confront the world today
make it possible for charity col-
lecting to be profitable. Remove po-
verty and the only reason for the
existence of charity disappears. And
with poverty out of business
how many pennies would the Salva-
tion Army lassies be able to collect,
and how many War Crys would
they be able to sell at five cents a
copy? Not many. So put an end
to poverty and you put the charity
organizations out of a job?

Do you wonder we are unable to
get the Salvation Army followers
interested in economics? Perhaps
their leaders know that poverty is
their chief reason for existence.
And the victims of poverty get only
a small percentage of the charity
collected and then only by the beat-
ing of drums and by loudly adver-
tising its “good deeds,” so that it
may be in a position to collect char-
ity in the future from all those who
can be induced to disgorge.

The capitalists, too, submit to
giving large contributions to this
noble organization—Carnegie being

a liberal giver—and they consider it
money well spent, for the organiza-
tion may be depended upon to vote
solidly for the continuation of the
capitalist disorder and the perpetua-
tion of poverty and degradation
that naturally goes with it. If you
would know more of the Salvation
Army's “charity methods” read Jack
London's “Children of the Abyss.”
Mr. London had personal experi-
ence with the kind of charity from
Booth's organization distributes, and
if it is not an indictment of the
curse of charity then the world is
not worth saving.

The Salvation Army is a paid ad-
junct of the capitalist disorder. It
couldn't exist if the masses didn't
contribute some of the profit they
wring from labor. It helps to keep
up the suffering of the world a little
longer for the ruling class! It helps
to blind the real issue. The world
would make progress the quicker if
the Salvation Army and all the dis-
graceful and damnable charitable
organizations were not permitted to
engage in their abominable and
disgraceful traffic.

And for every “soul” the Salva-
tion Army and all other religious
and charitable organizations by
their “noble” work saves ten thou-
sand, yes, a hundred thousand,
“souls” go down to hell because of
the awful economic conditions which
these charity people maintain or
make no effort to change!

I contend that the very existence
of the Salvation Army is a disgrace
to our boasted civilization, for if we
had real civilization there would be
no need of this additional army of
parasites. The conditions under
which we live foster thieves and
tramps. It also makes possible the
existence of Salvation Army and
other charity vagrants. Charity!
Every letter of the word reeks with
the blood and tears of humans; its
red letters tell an awful story of the
world's centuries of wrong and an-
guish.

“The New Emancipation” is mak-
ing a great hit among our comrades.
A large number of copies have al-
ready been purchased. No wonder.
When wage slavery presses so
heavily as it does today, the wage
slave is naturally anxious to know
just how the emancipation can
come. Any practical program by
which the course of development
may be hastened toward the new
system will, without fail, arouse
the keenest interest. This is what
you will find in “The New Emancipa-
tion,” by Politicians. Its price is
5 cents per copy, or 25 copies for
\$1.00. It can be had at this office.

T—latest wrinkle consists in a set
of three souvenir Socialist post cards
of the Milwaukee movement. One
card shows the party headquarters on
Sixth street, another the big press on
which the HERALD is run off at the
rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third
gives a view in the printery showing
the new big job press. The three
cards will be sent, post paid, to any
address for 5 cents. Address this
office.

“What Shall We Do to be Saved?” In
this little booklet Victor L. Berger hands out
Social-Democratic doctrine so plain that the
man who runs may read. 5 cents a copy,
\$1.50 a hundred. This office.

THE WAGES OF
CAPITAL FRAUD

THE CASE OF THE RAILROAD
BARONS AND THEIR SWAG

While Some Other Barons do Better the
Railroad Barons get Their “Reward”
in Big Daily Chunks. One Day's
“Work” for Six Day's Pay.

A report on railroads has ap-
peared, giving various figures. If
the fool working people turn book-
keepers they will make certain
calculations, such as the following:
Gross earnings ... \$2,325,765,167
Number of employees ... 1,521,355
Earned by each
employee 1,529
Total wages 900,801,053
Wages for each
employee 592
Such industrial reports usually
show as the product per worker
\$2,500, or more, and average wages
about \$400. Consider the high salar-
ies of officials, which reduce the
net earnings and show a too high
average wage, inflated by salaries
of \$10,000 to \$100,000. Of these
officials the report gives, under
“general administration,” 57,054
persons. We would be thankful to
know amount of their salaries. The
result would likely be the usual one
that the worker gets one-fifth of the
product.

Net earnings — \$788,887,896.
This is what goes to the holders of
paper, after those are paid who
work and those who do pretend to
some sort of work, office hours
probably 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. How
do you real workers like it? It is
34 per cent of gross earnings. It
would more than pay all United
States government expenses.

Capital stock — \$9,803,700,093.
How much water, we are not told.
On the face value the net earnings
are 11.5 per cent. As most stocks
are two water to one capital, the
rate is probably 33 per cent. Cap-
italists are not content these days
with less than 33 per cent, or re-
placing their capital in three years.
The telegraph companies and street
car lines do better even, and Stand-
ard Oil replaces its capital, water
and all, in less than two years. We
may admit that the railroads do not
do quite so well.

Mr. Worker, what if you had a
graft that would enable you to
chalk up three, four, five or six
days on the pay roll for every day
you work? It would be a snap.
This is exactly what the capitalists
do. We are told, (even by good
preachers) that capital is entitled to
its reward, and the amount is the
current rate of interest, about 5
per cent. But Standard Oil marks
up ten days' time for every day its
capital is at work, besides fancy
salaries for favored ones.

As above shown, the railroads al-
low more than two days' work for
each day its capital is at work. But
that is on the face value. Will some
one give the amount of water, which
these reports always omit? I do
not mean that the companies show
the above rate of profit. There are
other ways of absorption. This re-
port gives mortgage bonds, income
bonds, etc., \$7,766,661,385 more
than the capital stock. This may
or may not represent property, but
its income is surer than dividends.

“The One Thing Lacking”

“Songs of Socialism”

The Great New Socialist Song Book
by HARVEY A. STOFF.
Says Jack London: “Your ‘Songs of Socialism’
are the real thing, and I would be of great help
to the cause. It is the one thing that the move-
ment, especially in America, has lacked—songs.
And now we’ve got them.”
With Music—Revised Edition—412 Pages.
Single copy, only \$1.00; 10 copies \$8.00; per doz. \$12.
Send to—The best time is NOW.
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co.,
344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

And the report says \$641,305,000
of these bonds are owned by rail-
way corporations. They owe them-
selves, or each other, so profits will
take on a different shape. A brass
monkey ought to see the fun in that.

Don't tell any one about these
figures. If such use of them is no-
ticed the reports will be stopped.
Illinois. Nemo.

Making Money—Losing Lives

In looking over the condition of
the rails after the wrecks which
have been taking place with usual
regularity so far this year, railroad
men and acknowledged experts
have concluded that much of the
trouble lies with the material and
construction of the rails. The con-
troversy has waxed quite warm be-
tween the makers and the users of
steel rails as to just the point of
weakness in them. The makers
claim that the bad effect of flat
wheels upon even the best of rails
is the cause, and they attribute the
repeated rail failures to the con-
tinual use of rolling stock that
should long since have been sent
to the shops for repairs. Railroad
men reply to this that the breaks
in the rails have been almost uni-
formly at the ends, and have ad-
duced evidence to show that the
breaks are caused, not by defective
wheels, but by the too economical
use of steel. In the casting
of steel ingots it ap-
pears that certain impurities rise
in the mold to the top and cause a
poor class of metal. This is a re-
cognized fact by the railmakers,
and we understand the present
practice is to cut off ten per cent of
the ingot, so as to get to the solid
part of the metal. The railroad
men contend that twenty-five per
cent of the ingot should be cut off
so as to offer a perfectly sound end
to the rolls when the metal is pre-
sented for transformation into rails.
The presence of any of the slag at
the ingot end results, it is claimed,
in the “piping” or splitting of the
rail ends, even when they have
passed completely through the roll-
ing process. This defect is not vis-
ible when the rail is finished, but
develops under pressure and in ser-
vice. With a greater part of the in-
got cut off before rolling, the rail-
road men think the danger of pip-
ing would be eliminated. That
seems to be the gist of the differ-
ence between the makers and the
users of rails.

To those who have watched rail-
roading during the last twenty
years, there seems to be truth and
point in both sides of the question.
It is quite certain that the passage
of flat wheels over rails would tend
to break them, and the theory is,
we believe, that the constant pound
renders the metal brittle by rear-
ranging the molecules into a crys-
talline formation. Granting this
theory to be the correct one, and we
believe scientific men agree that it
is, then, as a matter of course, the
injury to the rails would be im-
parted in greater or less degree ac-
cording as the wheels were more or
less flat—the greater the flat sur-
face the greater the pound. It
would seem as if the testimony of
men in train service would be of
great weight in determining such a
question, and we believe it is, and
we also believe that with the very
strict methods of making wheels re-
ports now practiced, that flat wheels
are known to the officials practically
as soon as such cars arrive at a
terminal or division point, and as
there is always an element of dan-
ger in hauling such cars, our ex-
perience has been that they were
set out at the earliest possible mo-
ment. Certainly, the noise they
make is not attractive, pleasant or
musical to trainmen, and it's a safe
bet that they will get rid of them as
soon as possible. We do not think
the flat wheel theory for broken
rails rests on very good foundation
and the railmakers are evidently
groping in the dark or else trying
to shift responsibility for poor ma-
terial, workmanship or shape of
rails.—Railway Conductor.

THE HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to
new subscribers.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-
DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Col-
lectivism as set forth in the Na-
tional Platform, adopted at Chicago,
May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist party, in conven-
tion assembled, make our appeal to
the American people as the defender
and preserver of the idea of liberty
and self-government, in which the
nation was born; as the only political
movement standing for the program
and principles by which the liberty
of the individual may become a fact;
as the only political organization that
is democratic, and that has for its
purpose the democratization of the whole
society.

To this idea of liberty the Republi-
can and Democratic parties are alike
false. They alike struggle for power
to maintain and profit by an industrial
system which can be preserved only
by the complete overthrow of such
liberty as we already have, and by
the still further enslavement and de-
gradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into
the world in the name of freedom.
They have been seized upon by the
capitalist class as the means of root-
ing out the idea of freedom from
among the people. Our state and na-
tional legislatures have become the
mere agents of great properties in-
terests. These interests control the
appointments and decisions of the
judges and our courts. They have
made the law.

come into what is practically a private
ownership of all the functions and
forces of government. They are us-
ing these to betray and conquer for-
eign and weaker people, in order to
establish new markets for the sur-
plus goods which the people make, but
are too poor to buy. They are gradu-
ally so invading and restricting the
right of suffrage as to take unawares
the right of the worker to a vote or
voice in public affairs. By enacting
new and misinterpreting old laws,
they are preparing to attack the
liberty of the individual even as ap-
peal or think for himself or for the com-
mon good.

By controlling all the sources of so-
cial revenue, the possessing class is
able to silence what might be the voice
of protest against the passing of lib-
erty and the coming of tyranny. It
completely controls the university, the
public school, the pulpit, the press,
the arts and literature. By
making these economically dependent
upon itself, it has brought all the
forms of public teaching into servile
submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also
being used as the destroyers of that
individual property upon which all
liberty and opportunity depend. The
monopoly of economic dependence to
each man was one of the oldest and
best of our institutions were founded.
But under the guise of defending
private property, capitalism is using
our political institutions to make it
impossible for the vast majority of
human beings to ever become posses-
sors of private property in the means
of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and de-
stroyer of essential private property.
Its development is the development of
the universal confiscation of all that the labor
of the working class produces above
subsistence wage. The private own-
ership of the means of employment
grounds society in an economic slavery
which renders intellectual and po-
litical tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so or-
ganize industry and society that every
individual shall be secure in that
private property in the means of life
upon which his liberty of being, thought
and action depend. It comes to rescue
the people from the vast increasing
and successful assault of capitalism
upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Social-Democratic
party, we pledge our fidelity to the
principles of the International So-
cial-Democracy as embodied in the
united thought and action of the So-
cial-Democrats of all nations. In the
industrial development already ac-
complished, the interest of the world
workers are separated by no national
boundaries. The condition of the most
exploited and oppressed workers, in
the most remote places of the earth,
inevitably tends to drag down all the
workers of the world to the same
level. The tendency of the competi-
tive wage system is to make labor's
lowest condition the measure or rule
of its universal condition. Industry
and finance are no longer national,
but international, both in organization
and results. The chief significance of
national boundaries and of the so-
called patriotism which the ruling
class of each nation is seeking to re-
vive, is the power which these give
to capitalists to keep the workers of
the world from uniting, and to throw
them against each other in the strug-
gle of contentment with the control
of the world, or the remaining
sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement,
therefore, is a world movement. It
knows of no conflicts of interest be-
tween the workers of one nation and
the workers of another. It stands for
the freedom of the workers of all na-
tions; and, in so standing, it makes
for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement
owes its birth and growth to that
economic development of world-pro-
cess which is rapidly separating a
working or producing class from a
possessing or capitalist class. The
class that produces nothing possesses
labor's fruits, and the opportunities
and enjoyment these fruits afford,
while the class that does the world's
real work has increasing economic
misery, and physical and intellec-
tual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have
not yet become fully conscious of their
distinction from each other, the fact
that the lines of division and interest
may not yet be clearly drawn, does
not change the fact of the class con-
flict.

This class struggle is due to the
private ownership of the means of
employment, or the tools of produc-
tion. Wherever and whenever man
owned his own land and tools, and by
them produced only the things which
he used, economic independence was
possible. But production, or the
making of goods, has long since
ceased to be individual. The labor of
scores or even thousands, enter into
almost every article produced. Pro-
duction is now social or collective.
Practically everything is made or done
by many men—sometimes separated
by seas and continents—working to-
gether for the same end. But this
operation in production is not for the
direct use of the things made by the
workers who make them, but for the
profit of the owners of the tools and
means of production; and to this is
due the present division of society
into two distinct classes; and from it
has sprung all the war, misery, in-
harmonies and contradictions of our
civilization.

Between these two classes there
can be no possible compromise or
identity of interest, any more than

there can be peace in the midst of
war, or light in the midst of dark-
ness. A society based upon this class
division carries in itself the seeds of
its own destruction. Such a society
is founded on fundamental injustice.
There can be no possible basis for
social peace, for individual freedom,
for mental harmony, except in the
conscious and complete triumph of the
working class as the only class that
has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is
not a theory imposed upon society
for its acceptance or rejection. It is
the interpretation of what is, so-
oner or later, inevitable. Capitalism
is already struggling to its destruc-
tion. It is no longer competent to
organize or administer the work of
the world or even to preserve itself.
The captains of industry are appal-
led at their own inability to control or
direct the rapidly socializing forces
of industry. The so-called trust is
but a sign and form of this developing
socialization of the world's work. The
universal increase of the uncertainty
of employment, the universal capital-
ist determination to break down the
unity of labor in the trades unions, the
monopoly of economic dependence to
each man was one of the oldest and
best of our institutions were founded.
But under the guise of defending
private property, capitalism is using
our political institutions to make it
impossible for the vast majority of
human beings to ever become posses-
sors of private property in the means
of life.

Into the midst of this strain and
crises of civilization, the Social-
Democratic movement comes as the
only saving and conservative force. If
the world is to be saved from chaos,
from universal disorder and misery,
it must be by the union of the workers
of all nations in the Social-Democratic
movement. The Social-Democratic
party comes with the only propo-
sition or program for intelligently and
deliberately organizing the nation for
the common good of all its citizens.
It is the first time that the mind of
man has ever been directed toward the
conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all
those things upon which the people in
common depend shall by the people in
common be owned and administered.
It means that the tools of employment
shall belong to their creators and
users, that all production shall be for
the direct use of the producers; that
the making of goods for profit shall
come to an end; that we shall all be
workers together, and that opportu-
nities shall be open and equal to all
men.

V.

To that end that the workers may
seize every possible advantage that
may strengthen them to gain com-
plete control of the powers of govern-
ment, and to establish the system of
the co-operative commonwealth, the
Social-Democratic party pledges itself
to watch and work in both the eco-
nomic and political struggle for each
successive immediate interest of the
working class, for shortened days of
labor and increases of wages; for the
insurance of the workers against ac-
cidents, sickness and lack of employ-
ment; for pensioning the aged and ex-
hausted workers; for the public own-
ership of the means of transportation,
communication and exchange; for the
graduated taxation of income, inheri-
tance, and of franchise and land values,
the proceeds to be applied to the pub-
lic employment and bettering the con-
ditions of the worker's children and
their families in the workshop; for the
equal suffrage of men and women;
for the prevention of the use of the
military against strikes; for the free
administration of justice; for popu-
lar government, including initiative,
referendum, proportional representa-
tion, and the recall of officers by
their constituents; and for every gain
or advantage for the workers that
may be wrested from the capitalist sys-
tem, and that may relieve the suffering
and strengthen the hands of labor. We
lay upon every man elected to any ex-
ecutive or legislative office the first
duty of striving to procure whatever
is for the workers' most immediate
interest, and for whatever will lessen
the economic and political powers of
the capitalist and increase the like
powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these
remedial measures as means to that
one great end of the co-operative com-
monwealth. Such measures of relief
as we may be able to force from cap-
italism are but a preparation of the
workers to seize the whole power of
government, in order that they may
thenceforth lay hold of the whole system
of industry, and thus come into their
rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as
the party of the working class, to use
all political power, as fast as it shall
be entrusted to us by our fellow-work-
ers, for their ultimate and com-
plete emancipation. To this end we
appeal to all the workers of America
and to all who will lend their lives
to the service of the workers in their
struggle to gain their own, and to all
who will nobly and disinterestedly
give their days and energies unto the
workers' cause, to ease their lot and
faith with the Social-Democratic
party. Our appeal for the trust and
suffrage of our fellow workers is at
once an appeal for the common good
and freedom, and for the freedom and
blossoming of our common humanity.
In pledging ourselves and those which
we present to be faithful to the appeal
which we make, we believe that we are
but preparing the soil of the economic
freedom of the whole man.

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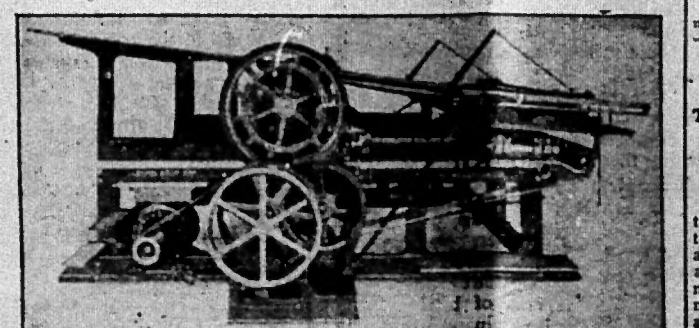
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FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of their private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a terrific speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present "capitalist" system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states and nationally) is organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism. We must that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the poor class the poor class—although Social-Democracy will, in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

- Program of International Social-Democracy:**
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and companies, and of all public utilities.
 2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
 4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
 7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.
- IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett was fined by the Spokane judge for speaking on the streets, and the case has been appealed. But in such cases an appeal does not reach the merits of a case, only seeks to decide some technical matters in the proceedings. All these legal persecutions will disappear as our party in such localities gets strong enough to have a hand in local legislation. For the courts are also cowardly. There is no justice for the insignificant in the eye of the court until the insignificant becomes significant!

We have written the following to a comrade in the West who was induced to invest his fortune in a get-rich-quick stock scheme carried on by a Socialist, and who has been temporarily at least rendered practically a wanderer in consequence: "I have read carefully all that you have said and have stored it up as a part of a lot of similar matter from various sources, all of which points to the growing danger in our movement—its attractiveness for 'business' operations. You are like too many others of our comrades round the country; you have imagined that everything that Socialists had anything to do with was unalloyed and without guile. We are still living under capitalism and its poisons are in the air and apt to be breathed by Socialists at times as well as by others. I am not satisfied that the stock scheme in question is a fraudulent one. I have no doubt the promoter hopes to make good and that he is straining every effort to do so, having a good deal at stake himself. But his case illustrates the fact that Socialists who engage in capitalistic undertakings should do their fishing in capitalist waters and not try to make business use of

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ism is just about the thing that this Spokane incident shows it to be. It is a sorry veneer. As against the real patriotism of the brotherhood of man it is as tawdry and as internally putrid as some of the specimens that can always be found in Silver Grill restaurants.

Correspondence.

Richland Center, Wis. Sept. 16.—To the Editor:—James M. Biggs of this city is rapidly failing in health, because of tuberculosis. Some of you may remember him as the blind man who used to come to your office. Now his hearing has failed, so that it is difficult for him to understand what is read to him. Considering his disadvantages, he has for several years devoted much time and money toward forwarding the cause of Socialism. He tells me he has a membership in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and that because he cannot now use it to advantage he requests that as long as he lives the paper be sent to Robert Locke (at the address given). He also has a violin and case which he wants the party to have to sell at your annual fair. I told me to warn you of the fact that it might need to be cleaned of tuberculosis microbes before it passed into other hands. He has left it subject to your suggestion or order.

Mrs. Grace G. Lincoln. We are saddened indeed to learn of Comrade Biggs' failing health, and hope there is yet a chance of its mending. Comrade Biggs has been a valiant soldier in the cause, making repeated sacrifices for it that, proportioned to his means, were stupendous. Our movement is built upon such heroisms, and of such beautiful natures will the co-operative commonwealth be composed. The Socialists will see that Comrade Biggs wants for nothing in his illness.

Party News.

The Finnish Socialists of Hancock, Mich., have issued a statement to the citizens of their principles and showing the class malignity of their oppression by the local administration. But why do they simply recommend one of the several party papers?

The comrades of Seattle, Wash., are having a very interesting time with the local authorities. Chief of Police Waffenstein has issued an edict positively prohibiting Socialist street meetings, while permitting meetings by other organizations. Comrade J. B. Osborne has been arrested four times. On Sept. 10, Comrade Herman F. Titus was jailed for refusing to pay a fine and costs amounting to about \$120. Later Titus was given his choice of paying the fine or working on the "chain gang" in the streets of Seattle.

It was recently reported that a misunderstanding existed between the Socialists and the police force, regarding street meetings, about the same time in the cities of Chicago, Minneapolis and Spokane, and Socialists were arrested. Since that report the local authorities have given second and better thought to the subject and street meetings continue unmolested.

Dates for National Organizers.

- George H. Goebel—Oct. 6, 7, Ash Forks, Ariz.; 8, 9, to Kingman and Chino; 11, enroute; 12, Ash Forks.
- Martin Hendricksen (Finnish)—Oct. 6, New York City; 7, Hartford, Conn.; 8, enroute; 9, Pawtucket, R. I.; 11, 12, Norwood, Mass.
- Leta Morrow Lewis—Oct. 6-12, New York City.
- Guy E. Miller—Texas under the direction of the state committee.
- Carl D. Thompson—Oct. 6, 7, New York City; 8, 9, Springfield, Mass.; 10, Meriden, Conn.; 11, Waterbury, Conn.; 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
- John M. Work—New York state, under directions of the state committee.
- M. W. Wilkins—Oct. 6-9, New Hampshire; 10-12, Rhode Island, under the direction of the state committee.

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C. D. Thompson Dates.

- Oct. 1, Findlay, O.; 2, Warren, O.; 3, 4, Pittsburg, Pa.; 5, 6, 7, New York City; 8, 9, Springfield, Mass.; 10, Meriden, Conn.; 11, Waterbury, Conn.; 12, Syracuse, N. Y.; 13 (Sunday), Buffalo, N. Y.; 14, 15, open; 16, Erie, Pa.; 17, enroute; 18, Mt. Vernon, O.; 19, 20, Portsmouth, O.; 23, Byesville, O.; 24, Hagertown, Md.; 25, Baltimore, Md.; 26, New York City; 27 (Sunday), Philadelphia, Pa.; 28 to Nov. 4, New Jersey.

How reluctantly the government proceeds in the pure food campaign! For instance, the government board of food and drug inspection has just ordered that after this season no more benzene of soda can be lawfully used in ketchups, various sauces and the stuff called pie filler that is used by the "home made" pie factories for restaurants. But this year it is lawful because "of the great hardship that would be sustained by manufacturers in case the law was enforced." The hardship will be kept on the stomachs of the people for another year so as not to spoil business. But if the chemical is injurious it is injurious, this year as well as next. If it would cause impaired health and disease next year it would this, but business is business; this government is run merely from the business standpoint, and the people must submit, and keep on doctoring. Profits made out of the ill health of the people are just as safe as any other kind—for another year at least.

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SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

(Continued from page 3.)

over which, however, it spreads the mantle of its protection, and for which its chief officer has on occasion not hesitated to speak a shielding word before the license committee of this council.

In the Olsen case, it appears, that in 1905 a citizen was robbed of a considerable sum in the place, and so reported to the department, but the department did not seem anxious to take any steps against the place until lately.

In the present instance we have the sickening details of the securing of the evidence in the department's own way and from its own mouth. To work up a case, police officers patronized the place as a common place of prostitution, and took liberties with the women, among them the saloon keeper's own wife, in his presence and without his slightest protest. And there is the further testimony of one of the police department's own witnesses that he passed through a back room and saw a police officer having adulterous relations with one of the women of the place. What fine testimony for our police department to parade in a public investigation!

According to the testimony given here we have a police officer "in the discharge of his duty" committing adultery by direction of the police department and at the expense of the taxpayers.

In view of the above facts the undersigned therefore advise against the granting of a license to the said Gustav A. Olsen, and also move a vote of censure on the police department for its disreputable methods in this case.

Instantly Ald. Corcoran, the champion of the police administration, for reasons that need not be detailed here, was on his feet to protect the police department from the aspersions of the Socialists. He moved that the minority report be not printed in the proceedings and that it be indefinitely postponed. He said it contained charges that were not true and that it falsified the testimony at the hearings. Ald. Raetz (R.), who has been sympathetic toward Olsen because he was a fellow-saloonkeeper and because of the police methods, at first put his name also to the minority report, but afterward lost courage and voted against it. But in response to Corcoran's charge that the minority report misstated the testimony he asked that the stenographic report of the testimony be brought into the council. While this was being done Ald. Stigebauer arose to declare that he had confidence in the police department, and that such things could not have happened. Meantime the testimony was being looked over and the place in question found. It was brought over to Stigebauer, who read it with growing smirks and sly smiles to those near him, and he then subsided. All this while Ald. Yockey (R.) as part of his team play with Corcoran, was trying to make the chair hear his motion for the previous question, fearing that the part of the testimony in dispute might be read to the aldermen. That matter finally came to a vote and the minority report was killed. Then Ald. Seidel made an amendment to the majority report to the effect that the aldermen disapproved of the conduct of the officers in the case, but the Corcoranized council voted 26 to 17 to kill this also, thus voting their approval of the statutory offense alleged to have been committed by the officer in question. The majority report was then adopted unanimously.

Ald. Melms started an investigation into an abuse that has sprung up in Milwaukee, and by which workingmen are being most miserably bled every day, his resolution being as follows:

WHEREAS, Many complaints are made by many workingmen that several justices of the peace within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee are of late engaged in the issuing of garnishee processes and the tying up of such workingmen's wages, well known to them to be exempt, repeatedly for trifling amounts, at the instance of collecting agencies and others, and that the same is done on a contingent basis, contrary to the statutes, and that such justices of the peace have perniciously entered into partnership with such collecting agencies, thereby thwarting justice; and

WHEREAS, Numerous complaints also are made that constables

serving garnishee processes out of such justice courts are indulging in the practice of making false returns in that they cause them to be returned "not found" when, notwithstanding such returns they have full knowledge of such workingmen to be thus served, and that the same is done for the purpose of multiplying fees, withholding of exempt wages for unnecessarily long periods of time, causing vexatious litigations, compelling of many to surrender their rights because of their inability to wait until their exempt moneys shall have been released, and to harass and otherwise annoy such unfortunate workingmen garnished by them; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED,

That the honorable common council of Milwaukee refer this matter to such committee as it shall designate with full instructions to cause a complete investigation of the justices of the peace and constables within the city of Milwaukee, with an end in view to bring impeachment proceedings against all such offending justices and constables.

This was sent to the judiciary committee. Ald. Melms also introduced a resolution instructing the city attorney to make formal complaint to the state board of the poor telephone service, and another calling for a report on the progress of the work of planning for a new school in the Eleventh Ward to replace the scandalously dilapidated structure.

Ald. Seidel introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, During the municipal campaign of 1906, the then candidate for mayor, Sherburn M. Becker, at divers times, through his official campaign organ, known as "Becker Bulletin," among other "promises to the people" said:

"I hereby promise if you nominate and elect me mayor, that I will stay in Milwaukee and attend strictly to business," and

WHEREAS, since his election to the office of mayor in the month of April, 1906, he has absented himself from his official post a greater number of days than any former executive of the city of Milwaukee, and

WHEREAS, in view of the promise made the voters of the city of Milwaukee in the spring campaign of 1906, we deem it but proper that his honor, the mayor, should not expect or accept salary for the time he absented himself from the city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That from and after the adoption of this resolution the pay roll of his honor, the mayor, be made out at the end of each month less the time he was out of the city the preceding thirty days, and further that the chief executive be requested to return to the city treasury so much of the salary drawn by him covering the time he has been absent from his post.

Ald. Seidel also introduced a resolution on the telegraphers' strike, the identical wording of the resolution passed by the city council of Chicago, and urged by the striking telegraphers of Milwaukee. But it said that the service of the companies has been impaired by the strike, and aldermanic friends of the company, old party politicians, of course, hobbled up on all sides to protest. A substitute pleasing to the telegraph octopus was then prepared and passed.

Another foxy capitalistic provision in the rate regulation law was encountered by the friends of a municipal lighting plant in the council Monday when an opinion from the city attorney was read, holding that the city could not engage, in furnishing commercial light unless the state commission gives consent. The commission must first be convinced that the private company was giving inadequate service. As capitalist manipulation goes it will be shown

by the powers that be that the service is satisfactory. But what Milwaukee wants is municipal electric light in the homes of the people. The "reformers" rate regulation law is against them, and in the background stand the private electric and private gas company laughing in their sleeves.

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Menapists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stood so long and discussed so hard that the people standing around them were all Menapists. Then they called in a lot more menapists. They decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of relieving him. 'Other professors said it could overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would. 'Next, there were engineers in underwear to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction in his system, that if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking. 'Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken out. Finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all! 'And the Theologians secured a title job for centuries just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was. 'Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free. 'That man was a Socialist."

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1743

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at
Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State



OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary.
FREDERICK REICHERT, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary.
HENRY HOPPE, 2415 Chambers St., Sec. Treas.
M. WEISENFELDER, 1977 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:—James Sheehan, William Coleman, W. S. Fisher, John Rader, J. J. Handley, Thomas Feeley, Charles E. Jenks.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria, Co. Sec. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary. Frank E. Neumann, 144 1/2 St., Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 318 State St. Henry Rumpel, 318 State St., Fin. Sec. Treas. H. C. Haasch, Rec. Sec. T. H. Kolas, Chairman.

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Valuable Premium Free
Coupon with Each \$1 Purchase

Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workingmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

At Wednesday's meeting of the Federated Trades Council, Thomas Feeley of the Teamsters was chosen as delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Norfolk, Va., Charles Teske of the Stationary Engineers, being the alternate. As the result of a grievance of the Carpenters over the remodeling of the building in which his store is located, Hugo Bauch was placed on the unfair list.

The Trade School.

The trade School under the public control is now in working shape and will probably prove an advantage to the cause of labor now that some objectionable features have been abolished. The school in the hands of, and under the control of, local manufacturers did not appeal to the labor organizations. The argument was advanced that the school might make use of its members to break strikes and otherwise assist interested concerns in defeating labor. Furthermore, the school, under the old ruling, allowed students to graduate after six months' course and this, the unions hold, is not a sufficient time in which to perfect one's self in any trade. Under the new conditions the school is under the control of the school board exactly like any other school in the city. The courses have been changed to two year periods and graduates are not considered journeymen, but merely as having served their apprenticeship and being entitled to a fair wage while

perfecting themselves in their trades. "The present system is an excellent one in every way," said Secretary John Handley of the Machinists' union, "and I believe that it will find favor with all union labor if conducted as now contemplated. We objected to the old system on the ground that the school might be used to oppose organized labor in the event of trouble. Under present conditions this would be eliminated since the school is now out of the hands of manufacturing interests."

"The school is of great value to the young man seeking to learn a trade in that it eliminates the apprentice course through which he must otherwise go in some factory. These apprentice courses are of little value as manufacturers can not or do not change the student from one department to another. He becomes a specialist on one machine, but does not learn the trade."

Resolutions on Trade Unions

Passed by last National Socialist Convention.

The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power that they wring from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congress in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention

On Farmers and Unions.

As the American Society of Equity has sent fraternal delegates to this convention, it behooves us as trades unionists to give them more than a passive consideration. For years the farmer has been considered and counted upon as being on the side of the capitalists, as opposed to trades unions, and, until within the last few years, he undoubtedly was. Understanding little of the conditions and knowing nothing of the aims and purposes of labor organizations, the farmer was easily misled, by the unfair attacks upon labor organizations, into bitterly opposing them. Thanks to the practical, though somewhat severe, lessons of the trusts, the farmer is beginning to realize that his interests are identical with those of other laboring men. He is no longer misled by the statement that he is a "capitalist" and in the same class with the so-called "captains of industry." So far has his education progressed along these lines that we find him organizing in almost every state in the union. The American farmer is becoming intensely practical. He is beginning to realize and know that with a good home consumption the price of his product cannot be manipulated by speculative capitalists, and he also knows that low wages for mechanics and laborers mean a decreased consumption of the products of the farmer. For these reasons the attitude of the farmer, and especially in Wisconsin, toward trades unions has changed, and as he learns more of the objects of trades organizations and their fights against the onslaughts of organized capital, and as he himself is ground harder by the exactions of the trusts, the farmer will more and more incline to array himself on the side of the workingman, and it is safe to predict that in the final adjustment of the so-called "labor problem" he will have no small share. This is fully demonstrated by the friendship that has sprung up here in Wisconsin between the trades unions and the American Society of Equity.

On Polish Press.

Committee on Resolutions reported Resolution No. 30 (by Delegate Gorecki) for adoption:
Whereas, The Polish working population of the state of Wisconsin is growing rapidly; and
Whereas, It is necessary to introduce to the Polish workingmen the ideas of unionism and of labor class politics; and
Whereas, The best medium for this purpose is the Polish daily newspaper "Dziennik Ludowy," which contains general news and labor news of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, the happenings at the capital and reports of the actions of city councils of different towns in this state: Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor endorses the "Dziennik Ludowy" and recommends it to all Polish workingmen.
Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Resolutions Passed by Recent State Federation of Labor Convention.

reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage-workers to join with this movement.
Neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

Printing that fits your purpose does double advertising. Get your next estimate from The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

Charity is only a narcotic to the pain-racked patient. It does not touch the root of the disease.—Dr. Alex J. McIlvor Tyndall.

Union Barber Shops

U P T O D A T E.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

- West Side.**
Austermann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut.
Bartlein, Henry, 480 and State.
Beisner, J. C., 678 7th st.
Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
Bethhold Chas., 488 11th st.
Breitwisch, F. C., 1167 21st St.
Buehmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
Buchholz, A., 2325 State St.
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
Dickstein, J. S., 408 11th St.
Ebert, J., 2922 Clybourn st.
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry st.
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsch, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.
Franz, Chas., 138 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Hadala, J., 44 Chambers St.
Hammer, E., 141 North av.
Hansmeier, Albert, 2422 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1329 North av.
Hayden, J., 279 27th st.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Holzapfel, G., 301 3rd st.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Kammiller, A. G., 273 4th St.
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.
Lange & Wells, 231 Third St.
Locher & Seid, 106 Grand av.
Lutenberger, Peter, 901 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
O'Hare, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 614 35th st.
Pruessing, G., 534 Third st.
Pruessing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
Reipke, Val, 1331 Cherry st.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Villet.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Weber, C., 682 7th st.
Wittenberger, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.
Zima, Jos., 703 Walnut St.

- East Side.**
Borngrohe, A., 637 1/2 E. Water st.
Curtis, R. A., 225 Wisconsin st.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.
Gruttsch, J., 359 Bradford st.
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Masor st.
Klett, Edward, 669 Market.
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin st.
Korte, E., 384 Brady st.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
Schloetter, Ed., 851 Racine st.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
Schmidt, C., 385 Brady st.
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

- South Side.**
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
Bauer, A., 424 National av.
Boos, Geo., 201 Grove.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Davey, W., 534 National av.
Dressen, A., 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Dressen, J. W., 137 1/2 Reed st.
Frank, M., 68 1/2 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 650 Greenfield av.
Gage, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Ganser, M., 805 Kinnickinnic av.
Haatz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Holmes, Wm., 317 Ellen st.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Roth, W. F., 316 Florida st.
Roth, Joe, 499 Clinton st.
Sant, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Codahy, Wis.

- Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
Albers, C. J., Kalb, W. J.
Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.
Roukowski, C.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th st.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washington.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Spender, A. A.
Hilt, Geo.
Corliss, Wis.—Marouiller, A.

Union Drivers.

The following drivers in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.
L. A. Jung, 2425 Villet st.
M. A. Kohn, 860 36th st.
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.
Sam. R. Miller, 530 Market st.
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.
Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourth st.
Wm. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.
Geo. Wolfelt, 429 24 1/2 st.
Steve White, 720 Milwaukee st.



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
518 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas.,
658 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDLEY, 300 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHERMAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. KAUFMAN, 20 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
WM. ALBRECHT, 225 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.
JOS. J. WILKE, 722 Mead St., Racine, Wis.

UNFAIR LIST
GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee.
The P. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
Aug. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 504 W. Water st., Milwaukee.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 189-181 Third st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Lined Co., Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wiggenhorn Bros., cigar mfrs., Watertown.
Fausner & Wiggenhorn (better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co.) La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Lonsville Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
The Black & Gerner Co., manufacturers of the Ralston Home line stoves.
The Carpi Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kochler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

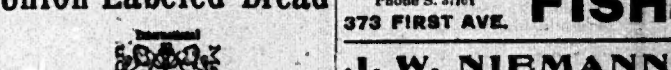
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Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

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LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

- Berger, H., 2603 Lisbon Ave.
Braun, Isidor, 3311 North Av.
Dietrich, Frank, 1140 11th St.
Eggert, Chas., 668 Schiller St.
Eich, John, 2725 North Ave.
Ertle, G., 514 14th St.
Fischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.
Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George, 403 12th St.
Gruettner, Wm., 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Haeh, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Haeckbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.
Holl, Albert, 607 State St.
Kaufer, D., 696 Forest Home Ave.
Lemberger, Jos., 680 10th St.
Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor., 1620 Galena St.
Mews, Chas., 1201 Chestnut St.
Oswald, William, 1207 Cherry St.
Ott, Martin, 528 Sherman St.
Reichartz, John, 692 25th St.
Sammmer, George, 500 6th Ave.
Scheidecker, Louis, 500 6th Ave.
Scheidecker, Ernst, 1429 9th St.
Schlathian, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.
Siebling, Geo., 241 4th St.
Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.
Weingart, Fred, 630 21st St.
Weiser, Julius, 617 3d St.
Wilke, A., 776 15th St.
Wendler, Aug., 608 Mitchell St.
Daumgarth, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

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EYE
EAR
618 MYNELL ST.—Near First Av.

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There is a reason for every item of Acorn construction. Every special feature in the make-up of Acorn Steel Ranges accomplishes something for durability, convenience, GOOD BAKING, thorough heating or fuel saving, and every idea that assists in reaching these objects is embodied in our handsome new assortment. Hammered Polished Steel, of superior lustre, uniform color and exceptional strength, is the material used in the Modern and Silver Acorn Ranges. In combination with Acorn New Process Nickel it makes a strikingly handsome appearance. Planished Steel is easily kept clean, and carries nothing in the way of paint or varnish that will burn off. All seams are done riveted every two inches, on the back as well as front. Thoroughness distinguishes the Acorn Range, and insures the QUICKEST POSSIBLE BAKING and least possible loss of heat.

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Edw. Radtke.....	1.00
F. C. Hewitt.....	1.00
Perry Brewer.....	1.00
J. C. Hoppe.....	1.00
Henry A. Behn.....	1.00
August Hustig.....	1.00
Ed. Kapp.....	1.00
Anton Peter.....	1.00
Total	\$746.60

Campaign Fund.	
F. Roy.....	1.00
M. Mies.....	1.00

Social-Democratic Notes.

The following branches and Socialist organizations have made arrangements for entertainments, etc., this season:

Oct. 12—Prize card party and social, Twentieth Ward Branch, at Hermann's Hall, corner Clarke Street and Tenth Avenue.

Oct. 20—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, entertainment and ball, South Side Turner Hall.

Oct. 25—Eleventh Ward Branch, lecture and social, Siefaff's Hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego Avenue.

Oct. 27—Twenty-first Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets.

Oct. 28—Town of Milwaukee Branch, grand ball, at Hill Side Club House, corner Twelfth Avenue and Davis Street.

Nov. 10—Town of Greenfield Branch, prize schafskopf tournament, Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers Street.

Oct. 24—2:30 p. m., East Side Women's Club, prize card party, Heilecker's Hall, 594 Fourth Street.

Oct. 22—2:30 p. m., South Side Women's Branch, prize card party, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Always remember and never forget the Weaver lectures, which will be held in Milwaukee at the following places: Nineteenth Ward, 3109 Lisbon Avenue, Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, Twelfth Ward, Hof's Hall, 601 Kinnickinnie Avenue, Thursday evening, October 24, Eleventh Ward, corner of Mitchell Street and Muskego Avenue, Friday evening, Oct. 25, Subject: Child Labor. Bring the ladies and children and be sure to invite the neighbors. Admission free.

Well, well, everybody is awakening, and in the near future we will be in the harness for the spring campaign. The branches are all preparing, and the singing societies and women's clubs and branches are going to help in the battle. Just put your ear to the rail and you will notice the rumble. It is coming, comrades!

Comrades, now is the time to get busy. Make it your business to attend your branch meetings, and get your dues paid up; then pull off your coat and get busy! Remember, there is always something doing.

It is the same old story of the two old parties; they promise to do things, and that is about as near as they get to it.

Some of the branches are already getting busy to distribute literature. Well, did you ever?

A meeting of the speakers' committee was held last week, and plans were mapped out to hold lectures prior to the opening of the campaign.

How many new members have you secured in the last six months? If none, why not?

Branch Meetings Next Week.
TUESDAY, 8 P. M.
Twenty-first, Buffum and Chambers streets.

First, 836 North Water street.
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee ave.
Danish Section, 300 Fourth street.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
Sixteenth, 38 Twenty-ninth street.
Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
Third, 344 Sixth street.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Twelfth, 161 Kinnickinnie avenue.
Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnie.

THURSDAY, 2:30 P. M.
West Side Women, 2714 North ave.
East Side Women, 594 Fourth st.
North Side Women, 1419 Holton.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.
Sixth, 504 Sherman street.

The Cost of Printing

should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter. Cheap printing is the kind that you throw into the waste basket. The printing you read—that commands attention—is what we are prepared to do.

Let us show you some samples and give you an estimate on your next printing want.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

Eight, 382 Washington street.
Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.
Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.
Eighteenth, 490 Cramer street.
Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia.
Twenty-third, 492 Fourteenth av.
2:30 p. m.—South Side Women, 382 Washington street.
SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Cudahy, Scheinheim's hall,
South Side Polish section, Second
avenue and Mitchell street.
Jewish section, 427 Fourth street.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Notes.

Racine.—Comrades in Racine have been rather quiet this year, but are now waking up in earnest. Comrade Jacobs writes: "Danish comrades held a meeting this evening with a view to forming a Scandinavian branch. They report sixteen members, with more to follow. They want to get twenty-five to thirty together before they apply for a charter. I made a talk to them, after which they went home, feeling good and promising to bring more names for membership to their next meeting, which will be held next Sunday evening. I believe this is going to prove one of the best organizations in Racine. The Index—the Racine paper containing Socialist plate matter—is out for October. This little paper is doing good propaganda work."

Superior.—Branch 1 of Superior took in fifteen new members at its last meeting. The other ward branches of Superior are making good progress, and getting into line for the presidential campaign next year.

Thiensville.—Alderman E. T. Melms will speak before the Farmers' Union of this town on October 22. His subject will be the Farmers' Exchange.

Spring Valley.—Three applications for membership at large have just been received from this town. They agree to arrange a good meeting for a Socialist speaker if one is sent to them. They report a great interest in Socialism in Spring Valley and in the country round about, which, however, is unorganized.

Grand Rapids.—The second number of the *Square Deal*—the Grand Rapids edition of the Socialist plate matter—is now out. Grand Rapids comrades deserve great credit for their energy in getting out this little propaganda sheet.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Banka and places collected by J. Galbraith: J. Thompson Jr., \$1.00; J. C. Brockhausen, \$1.00; James Galbraith, \$1.00; Karen Thomsen, \$5.00; M. H. W., \$1.00; Dr. G. G. Oakland, \$1.00; F. Lehman, \$1.00; Julius Gugler, \$1.00; Dr. C. \$1.00; G. Kunez, 25c; Bank No. 160, \$2.05; Bank No. 160, 85c; Bank No. 145, 1.20; Bank No. 140, \$1.80. Previously reported, \$412.79; total, \$449.19.

GET A CONVERT.

"With a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events, Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life. The Socialist vote for President last fall attracted a good deal of attention—more, perhaps, than in itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels consolidation and co-operation on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals formulated by Karl Marx, out of the theorizing of the great French economists of the eighteenth century, are bound to receive more and more attention."

"Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political battle in this country seemed exaggerated when he made it a few years ago, his far-sightedness is already vindicated. To fight for Socialism you must understand it; to fight against Socialism you must understand it."

The above appeared in the Saturday Evening Post more than a year ago. When even such capitalistic sheets admit so much, ought not to be hard for you to make the most of it? Induced person realize the importance of our movement, and the necessity of understanding it. Once you get a person to acknowledge the importance of the Socialist movement it is comparatively easy to persuade your prospect to get further posted on the subject of Socialism. Show that a thorough knowledge of Socialism can only be gotten from its friends, not its enemies. After you are through reading your Herald, hand your copy to your prospect. Repeat this for a month or two. By that time it will be easy to land him as a subscriber.

Here then is one way of securing new subscribers. It's a way by which everyone of our present readers can secure others. Why not try it? Just go at it. Keep at it. Don't give up. Never get discouraged. Be like a postage stamp—stick until you get there.

A WINNER—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

A fine book is "Socialism Made Plain" to put into the hands of the man who thinks Socialism may be all right but doesn't know much about it. Give him a chance to find out. It is a big book for fifteen cents. This office.

You miss good ammunition if you do not seek to "accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

TO SEE WELL CONSULT REINHARD
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED 206 GRAND AVE.

BARRY LINE—See Steamers TO CHICAGO
75c DAILY 8:30 P. M. Office & Dock E. Water & Detroit, Phone Main 124

Buy Your Range and Heater for \$1 Per Week

Select Your Coal Range and Heater Now

Cold weather is coming, and all will want their stoves at once.

We will deliver your stoves to your homes and set them up at once.

We sell either for cash or on time. You will find our terms the best in the city.

DETROIT JEWEL

STEEL RANGES
For hard or soft coal, coke or wood. Large fire pot, with Duplex grate. They are perfect bakers. All guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Prices as low as..... \$27.
CAST RANGES, \$22 to \$45.

BASE BURNERS
Handsome, durable, double heating. Have all the practical new features used in stove building. Economical and easily operated.
Priced as low as..... \$25
ROUND OAK HEATERS \$10 to \$17.50.

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD."

Ph. Gross Hardware Co.

126-128 GRAND AVE.

THE PROBLEM OF CITY FORESTRY

The Soil of the Future Must be Planned in the Present.

To waste is a crime for which all mankind must suffer.

If all the rain which fell to the ground were not to find its way back to the clouds, we would either drown in what should have disappeared, or would soon perish for a fresh supply. We are unable to receive a telegram from a distance unless the electric current can return from whence it came. We ourselves should return to dust. Last week we spoke of the endless process of even exchange between animal and vegetable, showing you how the oxygen absorbed the carbonic acid gas from our lungs, took it to the leaves, which separated it, sending it back pure to our lungs for another cleansing; any interference at any point causes distress over the whole field of operation. God Nature seems to have arranged for all forces to work together automatically under normal conditions; but when we, from ignorance or neglect, interfere with these return currents, invisible as they may be, abnormal conditions soon arise, disease increases until the cause is removed or the offender entirely destroyed. "The high court of equity" will soon put us Milwaukeeans out of commission if, through the efforts of our park or city forestry commission, the three chemicals consumed by us daily in large quantities are not returned properly to the earth for another harvest of food. The terrible famines in India, China and Russia, and the abandonment of New England farms, are examples of what our park commission must obviate. Although the first manifestations come through agriculture, we know now that the greatest responsibility rests with the management of our cities; more particularly the large ones.

The destruction of our forests by lumbermen is no more serious than the robbing of our soil by municipalities, for we have paid only the cost of producing crops, the chemicals of the earth are for our use only, not ownership permitting waste. They should be returned as is common in many lines of commerce.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID:
Single copies.....Five cents
Twenty copies.....Fifty cents
Twenty-five copies.....One dollar
One hundred copies.....Three dollars
For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

PRICE: Five Cents a Copy, special rates for quantities of not less than 25 copies.

Address all orders to The Social-Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

HATS, CAPS FURNISHING GOODS

BRUETT CLOTHING CO.

Cor. Field & Lae Av., Lloyd and 18th Sts.

Have the Richness

in quality and make of your clothes prove your refinement and taste by going to

R. J. SCHOTT ...The Tailor

1210 Walnut Street

Don't Miss Your Chance!

Saturdays and Sundays ONLY YOU CAN BUY FOR FIVE CENTS AT THE

Independent Cigar Stand

1027 WALNUT STREET
Box Trade a Specialty. J. URICH, Mgr.

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC
738 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 900 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANITZ Popular Orchestra

POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TELEPHONE WEST 1793
2116 Pond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee

NOTICE!

The County Central Committee will hold its meetings hereafter at PASCHEN'S HALL, 326 Chestnut St. Next meeting will be held at the above mentioned hall on Monday evening, 8 P. M., October 14.

WHY NOT KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE?

Order your supply of Fuel where the profits are used for the benefit of your cause. Be sure to get all

WOOD COAL COKE

where every little bit helps to lighten the burden resting upon your shoulders.

HERMAN BISTORUS

344 SIXTH STREET TELEPHONE GRAND 2394

MILWAUKEE.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has arranged for a schafskopf tournament on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at J. Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

The doppel quartett "Freie Saenger" has arranged for an evening entertainment and, sociable at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets, Saturday evening, November 30. Admission 10c. At the door 25c. Entertainment to commence at 8 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The South Milwaukee Branch is making arrangements for a monster smoker to be held at Blatz Hotel Hall, corner Tenth and Milwaukee Avenues, Thursday evening, Oct. 17. Admission 10c. A number of

A GREAT BOOK FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

If you are a socialist, you are interested in making socialists of your friends, acquaintances and fellow workers. This is a big undertaking, and you should grasp every opportunity to facilitate the work. Don't waste precious time trying to explain everything, when, for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, you can buy a book that is sure to make a socialist of any intelligent reader. Such a book is Allan L. Benson's great work

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN

PRICE TEN CENTS BY MAIL, 15 CENTS

This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arraignment of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gilt lettered, at Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE Social-Democratic Herald
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

BE SECURE

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or 'phone will bring the facts.

VICTOR L. BERGER

Telephone Grand 2394
344 6th St., Milwaukee

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for invitation typewritten letters—cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

IRISH CHIEFS—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stubs 50c. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—IRISH CHIEFS and other societies to purchase their Hat and Seal. Irish Chief Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

EXPERT CHIROPODIST
Corns and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHWENKWAY, 10 North Ave., near Buffum.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED
LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and refinished. Wisconsin Hat Wks. 120 2nd St.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, 30 in. x 10 in., with the union label suitable for unions, branches, etc. 10c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 24 3/4 3rd St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 30c warrants in a book for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 24 3/4 3rd St., Milwaukee.

FIVE NEW HOUSES on easy terms. CHANCE to own your own home. Lot 30x110, with new house, on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave.—Nos. 502, 504, 506, 508 and 510. For \$10,000, \$200 down, balance 10c per month. OSCAR ALTPETER, 102 Wisconsin St., Tel. M. 3048. Res. Tel. W. 721.

\$2700—Lot 30x110 to alter, 1 1/2 story house, hardwood floors, cement block basement, central coal furnace, situated on the west side of Fifteenth St., half block north of Burleigh St. House is under construction. Purchase cash, but first-class material is used. Easy terms. W. A. DENK & CO. Room 304, 208 Grand Ave., Tel. Grand 391.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING
UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. 30c up. Feldmann's Umbrella Store, 548 W. Water St.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

Phone Main 2728 539 Market Street

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$4
CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$4
ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED
Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR; also BEST HEARSE in the United States
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

REINHARD

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED 206 GRAND AVE.

BARRY LINE—See Steamers TO CHICAGO
75c DAILY 8:30 P. M. Office & Dock E. Water & Detroit, Phone Main 124

Social-Democratic Herald.

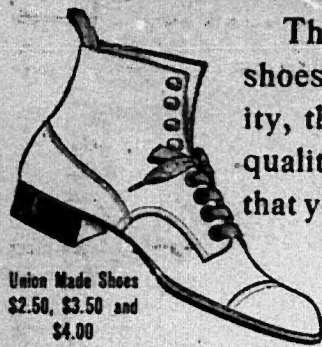
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

WATCH REPAIRING

ONLY GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES
We Undertaken French, German and English Watches.
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water St. MILWAUKEE

Shoes for Men and Women



The materials in our shoes are selected for quality, the shoe is made for quality and it is shoe value that you can see at a glance.

No matter how good your last shoes were—before you buy the next try shoes sold by

George A. Schick

Corner Grand Avenue and Third Street

A High Jinks Council!

A pretty tough state of affairs exists at South Milwaukee. For several years the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company dominated the politics of the town and elected the officials, thus controlling official "business." When the Social Democrats grew strong and finally put in four of the eight aldermen, the control of the Bucyrus company was broken, but there are remnants of the evil still lingering, and the result is that improvements in the workingmen wards are prevented wherever possible, and it is possible quite often, because of the four Socialist aldermen voting one way and the four non-Socialists the other, the mayor has the deciding vote and does not hesitate to use it. During the Bucyrus administration a very crooked public water works contract was completed and the Socialists have exposed the thing and have made public the constant patching and rebuilding that is required, and this has helped to annoy the capitalist party men. The meetings of the council are better than a circus, sometimes, and it is usually the Socialists who stir up the "fun."

An odd feature of the situation is the fact that the city attorney, one

of the relics of the old days, when things were run on "the people be d—d" principle, occupies a chair in front of the mayor (the mayor is the presiding officer in the council) and has the habit of doing most of the talking at the meetings, in spite of the efforts of the Social-Democratic members to keep him in order. The mayor and city attorney really run the meetings, in fact.

Recently the Socialists tried to get more street lights in the working class wards and the mayor blocked them. The city attorney could always be depended on for a sustaining opinion, it is said. One of his decisions was so rank that the Socialists at the last meeting moved to suspend the rules and introduce an opinion from a Milwaukee law firm. They were ruled out, and an appeal from the ruling was persistently ignored by the mayor. The city attorney got excited.

"I want you fellows to understand that I am the city attorney and I mean to be until my term is out," he said. "I don't care a damn what you think about it," and more to the same effect, with half a dozen "damns" mixed in.

"Mr. Mayor," said one of the Socialist aldermen, "How many aldermen have we? There seem to be more than eight doing the talking."

This further aroused City Atty. Riley, who was determined to maintain his grip on the meetings.

"I'll tell you how many aldermen there are," he cried out. "There are only two—the rest are only things! I don't care a damn whether you want me to talk or not."

And this sort of thing taking place, mind you, in the deliberations of a city council! It is a fine state of things for the people of South Milwaukee to have to swallow. But they will probably be heard from next election day.

What About This!

It seems as if the very moment an old party politician, "reformer" or non-reformer, gets into a public berth the desire to get as much extra as possible out of the public treasury becomes uncontrollable. Register of Deeds Chas. Maas has just put in a bill to the county for \$5.00 for matches. Electric light is burned in his office, not gas. And, besides, it has been figured up that \$5.00 would buy so many matches that Maas would have to use up 833 of them every working day in order to use so many during his term of office. Supervisor Jeske rebelled at the bill and it will be held up, unless Maas can explain its queerness.

The exposure of the alleged match graft calls attention to another suspicious practice among the county officials, both "reformers" and non-reformers. This is the practice of putting in stiff bills for stamps. Whether it is a raid on the county treasury or not, remains to be seen, but it should be investigated. Inasmuch as the register of deeds' demand for match money has brought him under the suspicion of bad faith in the putting in of bills for extras, we have gone through the proceedings of the county board for the bills for postage stamps put in by him during his incumbency.

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled Into the
Safest Theatre in Milwaukee
(20 EXITS—Count 'Em)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Oct. 6
(Ladies' Matinee Every Thursday)

Boston Belles

in office, and the figures are given below. And he is not the only county official who makes these demands on the county treasury, by any means. But in his case it is said to be the practice to exact four cents extra of people who ask to have their papers sent them by mail, and also it is believed that of the people who have papers registered in his office only a small number fail to call for the papers in person. The question therefore naturally arises, where does all this stamp money go? The amounts secured from the county treasury by Register Maas for stamps from Nov. 4, 1905 to Aug. 20, 1907, as appears in the printed proceedings, are as follows:

Nov. 14, 1905, page 231.	Proceedings 1905.....	\$ 60.00
Feb. 6, 1906, page 336.	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
March 6, 1906, page 377.	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
March 28, 1906, page 407.	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
June 12, 1906, page 44.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Sept. 18, 1906, page 103.	Proceedings 1906.....	60.00
Dec. 1906, page 205.	Proceedings 1906.....	60.00
Feb. 12, 1907, page 204.	Proceedings 1906.....	40.00
Feb. 26, 1907, page 302.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
April 9, 1907, page 332.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
May 21, 1907, page 368.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
July 9, 1907, page 415.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Aug. 20, 1907, page 448.	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Total		\$400.00

Or, 24,500 two-cent stamps.

According to the above figures, Register of Deeds Maas must have mailed forty-four letters each working day in the year. Yet, according to the county board proceedings his predecessor, Otto Seidel, put in a bill for \$30 for stamps on May 9, 1905, and that these lasted his office until Nov. 14. Some explanation would seem to be necessary for this strange discrepancy.

The 22d Ward Branch, S. D. P., has made arrangements for a grand Prize Schafkopf Tourney to be held at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday, October 27. A number of splendid prizes will be distributed. Comrades, come and bring your friends with you. Tickets 50c, refreshments served free to all players. Game begins at 2:00 p. m. sharp.

The West Side Women's Club has arranged for a Sociable gathering, following their business meeting at their hall, 2714 North Ave., on Thursday afternoon, October 10. All members of the Club are kindly requested to attend without fail. The Club also donated \$25.00 to the campaign fund, here again it has proven that the women can aid wonderfully the party, when they get started.

The West Side Women's Club is now in splendid condition to aid the party in the coming campaign and the above amount goes to show that something is doing in that Club.

STAR THEATER

The "Imperial Burlesquers" will be the attraction at the New Star theatre for the coming week beginning with matinee Sunday. This is one of the oldest and best shows that play at this popular house. The principals are Larry McCale and Company, including Ida Sturgiss, Margie Hilton, the "Ideal Girl," Miss Julia Heitzman, a charming vocalist, Ben Cook and Harry Bentley, the college boy and the Hebrew, Bert Wiggins, juggler and cartoonist, May Belmont and George Brennan, eccentric dancers and a charming chorus of twenty real show girls.

GAYETY.
The patrons of "The Gayety" may look forward to a genuine treat when the "Boston Belles" appear there next week, commencing Sunday. Mr. Batchelder has given such attention to every detail in organization of this season's production, there can be no doubt but the "Boston Belles" will make many friends among amusement lovers this year. They not only present an entire new musical comedy, but new costumes and scenery that is the most costly ever carried. The members of the troupe are all high priced people.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

You Want Smart Clothes
Clothes that have snap; garments with an individual style—made for you by Union Tailors—built around your personality. Then let me show you some of the new fall fabrics that I am making up for smart dressers at \$25.00.

Walter P. Streissner UNION TAILOR
316 STATE STREET

AT THE THEATERS.

Milwaukee cannot but feel proud of Gus. Weinberg, who is playing this week at the Alhambra in the star part in "The Burgomaster." When a Milwaukee boy climbs to the top in his profession as he has, only a theater's capacity can set bounds to the size of the welcome. And it is a fine show, too; a complete entertainment. The last performance will be given this evening.

Well might the average actor feel pangs of jealousy toward the performing ape that is appearing at the Crystal this week. Crowd after crowd has marvelled at this wonderful man-like performance and have tried to describe the act to their friends. Even the exceedingly remarkable Japs who are also performing there are thrown into the shade by this son of the jungle.

Ethel Barrymore opens at the Davidson Thursday night, with a matinee on Saturday, in a new play called "Her Sister," written for her by Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

DAVIDSON

"The Hypocrites," the dramatic triumph of the past year as well as the masterpiece of its author, Henry Arthur Jones, opens at the Davidson next week. Mr. Wilmore, Lord of the Manor of Weybury, is a moralist. When a young man on the estate confesses his wrongs doings, Mr. Wilmore insists that he shall immediately make an "honest woman" of her, although she is a girl of bad character, demands that the curate, Edgar Linnell, shall coerce the man into marrying the



woman. But when the elder Wilmore discovers that his only son has done exactly the same thing the curate is to be coerced into the suppression of everything. When the curate refuses all offers of advancement he is even threatened with the loss of his meagre living, for the Wilmores are bent upon marrying their son to the daughter of a wealthy neighbor. Mrs. Wilmore is a "climber," and her son in her eyes can do no wrong. Sir John Plugnet, the father of the girl, whom young Wilmore is to marry hears of the scandal and explanations are necessary. Pressure is brought to bear upon the wronged girl and she absolves young Wilmore. Sir John is satisfied—the curate is discredited and he is even ordered to leave the house, when an unlooked for situation occurs and young Wilmore confesses his faults. There will be a matinee on Wednesday.

CRYSTAL
At the Crystal next week the Four International Comiques in their funny acrobatic work will head the bill. Other features will be the Ramsay Sisters' comedy musical act "The Messenger Girl."

Museum Attendant, Inspector of Street and Sidewalk Work

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Oct. 5, 1907.
Competitive examinations for the positions of Museum Attendant and Inspector of Street and Sidewalk Work will be held at the above office on Friday, Oct. 23, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Some of the requirements for the position of Museum Attendant: Age 18 years or more for both sexes; general education at least equal to that required for graduation from the eighth grade of the city public schools; residence in this city for at least three years next preceding the date of application; common school education; practice and knowledge of all materials used in the construction of streets, sidewalks, and alleys; ability to read and understand specifications. Applications in writing for the two positions above named to be presented personally up to and including Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. McINTYRE, Pres.
FRED A. LANDECK,
IRVING B. CARY,
FRANK A. KREHLA,
Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.

Jos. Keogh & Co., in the sketch "The Ward Heeler," Harry Webb in blackface, the Crystalograph, etc. Besides this, Frank Williams will sing Chas. K. Harris' latest, "My Virginia."

ALHAMBRA
"Panhandle Pete," a musical comedy adapted to the stage by Willard Holcomb, from the cartoon of the same name by George McManus, will make its initial Milwaukee appearance at the Alhambra theater tomorrow afternoon for the week. It is a conglomeration of tuneful music, dazzling costumes



and elaborate scenery. It is the story of a tramp who, on a wager hurls his way about New York City for twenty-four hours and succeeds in getting three meals and a place to sleep without inspiring the aid of a friend or falling into the hands of the police. The piece abounds in bright dialogue and funny situations. Will Philbrick, the principal funmaker, is a comedian whose humor is genuine.

BIJOU

"Cupid at Vassar" is the strongest love story that has put on the road this year. Florence Gear will be seen in the play in the part of the heroine. The piece is called a musical-comedy-drama and contains, in addition to a fascinating plot, exciting scenes and entertaining characters, a number of pleasing musical numbers. The play has a tre-



mendous amount of style and dash unknown to the average play. It will open at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all the week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," a new melodrama in four acts and fifteen scenes will be the attraction at the Bijou October 13. The attraction at the Bijou of October 20, will be A. H. Wood's "The King and Queen of Gamblers."

Form of Will.
I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the property.)

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Catherine Pister, Deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Catherine Pister, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Egidius A. Pister and Peter Pister by this court—

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until, including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Catherine Pister, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Catherine Pister, deceased, be examined and allowed by the said court, at its court room in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1908, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be at least fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this first day of October, 1907.
By the Court. JOHN C. KABEL,
County Judge.
Richard Pister, Attorney of Estate.

NEW STAR

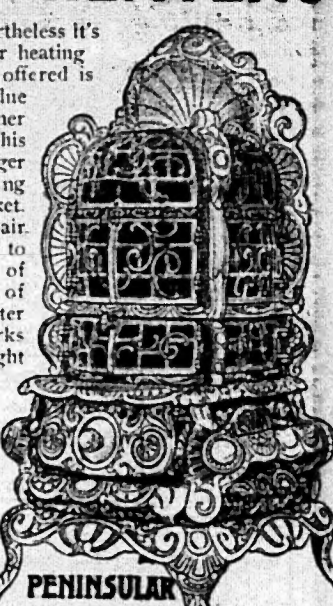
Commencing Sunday Matinee, Oct. 6
Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:15
LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & Nt.

Williams' Imperials

CRYSTAL
WEEK OF OCTOBER 7th
The 4 International Comiques
Comedy Acrobatic Act
ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

Peninsular HEATERS

Today may be fair, yet nevertheless it's time to be thinking about your heating stove. The Base-Burner here offered is unquestionably the biggest value in a double-heating base-burner that ever came to your notice. This Base-Burner will heat a larger floor space than any other heating stove of its size on the market. The double-heating and hot-air circulation flues enable one to secure the greatest amount of heat with the very least amount of fuel. The magazine of this heater is of generous size and works automatically. Automatic gas-tight cover. Grate of the duplex type and has shaking ring. Fire-pot is large and durable and is made in one piece—easily removed when occasion requires. Has tea-kettle attachment at rear, with collar at top of hot-air flue, to which pipe may be attached for conveying hot-air to upper floors. Nickel trimmed.



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HIGHEST WAGES PAID
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Was It Jury Tampering?

An old party politician named Vannaman, formerly a supervisor in the "good old days," was apparently exposed this past week as a jury fixer in connection with the trial of Tony Klefisch, one of the indicted county bootlers. When the prospective jurors were being examined by the district attorney one of them, Emil Trieb, said that he had been approached in Klefisch's interest. That Vannaman had called him outside his barber shop and talked with him about the case, and his being one of the jurors.

"He called me outside," said Mr. Trieb, "and he said to me, 'Are you on the Klefisch jury?'"

"I don't know yet," I replied.

"Well, if you get on the Tony Klefisch case," he said, "you do the right thing."

"I said something to get away, and I left him."

He stated that he had tried to get Vannaman to step inside the shop, but that Vannaman would not do so, and thus there were no witnesses to the conversation. In a

We do not print as others do, but as the printing best fits your purpose. Let us show you how we do it. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar!

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

WANTED—A first-class barber to rent shop one year. Average, \$100 mo. year around. Fine furniture. Married man preferred. Must have man at once—first to come first served. No boozers wanted. For particulars address A. E. Page, Malden Rock, Wisconsin.

newspaper interview Vannaman admitted the conversation, however, but claimed it was merely "casual."

"I don't remember just what occurred. I guess Mr. Trieb's statement was correct in the main. I have had a long acquaintance with him, and I casually mentioned the Klefisch case without having the slightest intention of influencing Mr. Trieb as a juror."

If all jurors were as conscientious as Mr. Trieb, there would be less suspicion that jury-fixing goes on in our midst.



Clothes, for Man, Youth and Boy, That Have Distinction and Style. THEY PLEASE THE EYE AS WELL AS THE PURSE. THEY ARE OF HONEST MAKE AND DURABLE WEAR. THESE ARE THE QUALITIES FOUND IN THE CLOTHES WE SELL. WE WANT YOUR TRADE, AND THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GET IT IS BY GIVING HONEST GOODS AT HONEST PRICES.

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A Thoroughly Modern, Popular - Priced Stove
which has an established reputation. While considerably changed in outward appearance for this season this stove retains its unsurpassed qualities for economical heating, which has made it so justly popular. Fully covered with a guarantee of perfection.

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Com. Monday—Three Nights
Wednesday Matinee

Charles Frohman Presents
Henry Arthur Jones' Masterpiece

'The Hypocrites'

"Expediency is man's wisdom; doing right is God's!"

Prices: \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

Next Thurs.—Three Nights
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Charles Frohman Presents

Ethel Barrymore

In her New Play

Her Sister

By Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Lennox.

Prices: \$2, \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c

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GEORGE MCKANUTE'S NEW YORK WORLD COMEDY CARTOON

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With WILL PHILBRICK as "Panhandle Pete"

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The Best and Funniest
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No telephone or mail orders filled. Call in person, please.

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ANNIVERSARY SALE

Monday, October 7th, to
Saturday, October 12thMonday, October 7th, to
Saturday, October 12th

Monday, Oct. 7, Will Be the Best Day of Our Great Anniversary Celebration

The List Below—of Specials, On Sale Monday Only—
Is Replete With Values You Cannot Possibly Afford to Miss

75c Dress Goods at 39c Yard

Black and Colored 45-in. Brillantes, also Black and Colored 56-in. Broadcloth Finished Suiting, and 56-in. Fall Suitings, plain colors and mixtures, for one day only, Monday.....

39c

(MONDAY ONLY)

3.00 Pillows, Ready for Use
Choice 1.59
Embroidered and lithographed, complete with cord, etc.

Extra

FREE TRADING STAMPS

Monday, October 7th

THE FIRST DAY OF OUR

Anniversary Sale!

10 Stamps free with each new stamp book you start on Monday—either "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps. Start as many new books as you like. Also

20 "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps free for each party filled "S. & H." Green Stamp Book shown at our stamp counter on Monday, or with each "S. & H." Green Stamp book you start. Only 20 stamps of this date can be used in each book, and

20 "Sperry" Gold Stamps or 20 "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps free in addition to the above stamps, and the regular amount of stamps if you make a purchase of \$2.00 or over and present this coupon at our stamp counter at the same time that you call for the stamps on your total purchases.

REMEMBER
A full book of "Sperry" Merchandise Stamps is worth \$2.50; a full book of other merchandise stamps is worth only \$1.00. Always see that you get the best—"Sperry" (S. & D.)



Anniversary Silk Bargains

Stylish and very desirable Fancy Silks, neat checked and novelty effects, the greatest silk bargain ever offered, values up to 1.00 per yard, priced for Monday's sale.....

39c

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's Ribbed 29c Underwear Only 19c
Fleece-lined, white or cream, vests and pants.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's 12.00 Black Kersey Coats 8.35
Full back, Gibson effect, shoulders, collarless, trimmed.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Heavy 54-in. Broadcloth at Only 69c per Yard
Blue and black, 1.25 value, suitable for coats, etc.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's 59c Flannelette Night Gowns 39c
Pink and blue striped, sizes 15, 16 and 17.

(MONDAY ONLY)

15c Striped Stair Carpet at Only 8c per Yard
Heavy quality suitable for stairs or runners.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's New Panama Dress Skirts at 3.48
Brown and blue mixtures, with side plaits and straps.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Bleached 12c Linen Crash Towelling 8c
For glass or roller towels, with colored borders.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's Wool Eiderdown Dressing Sacques 43c
Red and gray, tight-fitting back, with belt.

(MONDAY ONLY)

New Full-Size Comforters, 2.25 Value, 1.69
Tufted or stitched, filled with fluffy cotton batting.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Dark Colored Flannelettes Worth 12c at 7c
Patterns suitable for wrappers and dressing sacques.

(MONDAY ONLY)

New 1.50 Lace Curtains at Only 89c Pair
Reproductions of patterns shown in higher priced curtains.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's Fine Flannelette Wrappers at 85c
Yoke effect, ruffle over shoulders, not all sizes.

(MONDAY ONLY)

New 15.00 Brussels Room Rugs at 7.98
Mottled effects, size 9x12 feet; be sure to see them.

(MONDAY ONLY)

The Best 25c Woolen Head Shawls at 15c
Assorted patterns, with fringed edges.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Curtain Scrim Worth 10c at 3c per Yard
36 inches wide, in Drapery Dept., Third floor.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's 12c Cotton Hose 9c per Pair
Fast black, silk fleeced, double heels and toes.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Boys' Woolen Sweaters at Only 65c Each
Blue, gray and red; the best 1.00 values.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Women's 5c Handkerchiefs Only 2c Each
Plain white, hemstitched, best value ever offered.

(MONDAY ONLY)

15c Striped Stair Carpet at Only 8c per Yard
Heavy quality suitable for stairs or runners.

(MONDAY ONLY)

18c Quality Silk Taffeta Ribbon 10c per Yard
White, black and colors, 3/4 inches wide.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Men's Heavy 50c Underwear Only 33c
Blue, fleece-lined, heavy ribbed, shirts and drawers.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Boys' Indestructible Black Cotton Hose 18c
Heavy ribbed, sizes 7 to 8 1/2, double knees, heels and toes.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Men's 1.75 Quality Underwear at 1.39
Gray All-wool Undershirts or Drawers.

(MONDAY ONLY)

Boys' Indestructible Black Cotton Hose 18c
Heavy ribbed, sizes 7 to 8 1/2, double knees, heels and toes.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

That salary that Ald. Walter gave to charity was a sort of "unearned increment," so to speak.

Does a statutory offense cease to be a statutory offense when it is committed by a "plain clothes man?"

And the *Free Press* had the face to declare that the minority report on the Olsen case misstated the testimony. That is deliberately untrue.

And a "reform" governor has restored Frank Niezorski's citizenship! Oh, yes, the LaFollette politicians are so much better than the Pfister politicians, you know! They are greater hypocrites, and that's about all.

Bell, the park commission's \$3,000 beauty, in spite of having resigned as the Voters' League's \$1,400-beauty, occupied his old position on watch at the council meeting Monday. Was this force of habit, or is it part of his new duties to now watch against salary reductions by the aldermen?

Now let the *Free Press* editor, who had so much to say about the "undesirable citizens" of the working class, give a clean bill of morals to that "desirable" citizen, Frank Niezorski! He is once more his fellow-citizen, thanks to the *Free Press's* governor.

It appears from a letter to the press written by J. McC. Bell that that active reformer himself decided on three thousand dollars as the salary he ought to get as secretary of the park commission. By the way, have you noticed that Tom Neacy has not rushed into this case with an injunction against the salary squander of the people's money!

According to Director Mowry, Supt. Pearse is too busy with school matters to obey the instructions of the school board in the Tiefertaler case. And at the same moment Pearse asks for leave of absence to make a speaking trip to Lincoln.

Neb. The old, old game! Yes, he's awful busy!

Director Welch introduced at the last meeting of the school board a resolution to require the school department to pay the union scale to the steamfitters it employs. It has been paying a wage below the scale thus far.

When a desirable citizen of the type of a Frank Niezorski makes a "misstep" even a reform governor can be used to put roses in his path! But a small police court misstep means a term in the house of correction for a workingman!

Talk of mixed metaphor! Here comes our lusty and "patriotic" friend, Charley Mott, with the declaration that "Socialism is a serpent gnawing at the root of the nation." We never heard of a serpent gnawing before, and if the "root" of our nation is in any way clustered with the thing Charley understands as "patriotism," then this nation better get the lid off that root as quickly as it can and begin a salutary scraping process. For that kind of patriotism is all rot.

The capitalist papers that have been trying to shield Becker as against Ald. Seidel's resolution to dock him for the numerous periods he is away from his official duties, do not give us very convincing arguments. The favorite one seems to be that other capitalist party officials from LaFollette to Roosevelt, also desert their posts, and that the people lose nothing by it. But we do not remember to have anywhere seen those politicians pledging their word to the voters before election to be on duty every working day, as did young Becker.

That explanation of the park commission committee would have sounded more dignified if it had omitted its slur at its critics. Citizens have a right to criticize their servants and especially when they try to give a man like J. McC. Bell a big salary, for which a man

versed in the kind of work to be undertaken could just as easily be secured. Besides, when a commission is named for certain work by the city and one member thereof, by his own connivance, is fixed up with a stiff salary, which he helps vote himself, either actually or by the silence that signifies consent, who shall dare to challenge the citizen's right to criticize?

The other day a child fell in the river and was drowned. Its mother, a poor woman, was obliged to secure a certificate of death from the coroner by the insurance company. The coroner filled out a blank, the writing of which, had he been less of an ignorant man, would not have occupied five minutes, and he then charged the poor woman a fee of a half dollar. Whether the law permits such gauging of poor people or not, it is an outrage, and a stop ought to be put to it. The coroner gets a fat salary, and is alleged to make extras on the side, and the county is not so poor that it must bleed a struggling working woman out of 50 cents for a mere piece of paper. This is one of the many little petty outrages that the working people must submit to until our party gets the chance to do some wholesome housecleaning in the public offices now held as private snags.

Oh, yes, the people will feel thankful to the "reformers" for their rate commission as time goes on! It is becoming common nowadays to bump up against the commission every time the people want any relief from wrong municipal conditions. The street railway company has a monopoly of commercial lighting in this city. The gaslight company with its "exclusive" franchise, has a monopoly of the lighting of our homes, except where some of Oily John Rockefeller's coal-juice gets in. Out in Cedarburg, where there is a city owned electric lighting system, the electric light is so cheap that the people not only burn it in their homes, BUT IN THEIR COW SHEDS AS WELL. Milwaukee's citizens would like to have a city electric light plant established so as to have cheap, clean, electric light in their homes instead of poor, dirty, robbery-priced gas. But in the way of this crying necessity stands the

Beggs monopoly with its electric light so high in price that no one dreams of using it to light private residences. And back of the Beggs monopoly stands the state rate commission, saying, with City Atty. Kelly as its spokesman, that unless it can be shown that the electric light company is not giving fair service to its private light customers in the business districts, the city has not the legal right to engage in the manufacture of electric light! And John I. Beggs is grinning at our plight, and the gas company is also smoling a few smiles! Under the pretense and outward appearance of doing great things to the public service corporations the "reformers," by their legislation, have simply bound us hand and foot and turned a new trick for our oppressors.

Governor Davidson has covered himself with infamy in restoring Niezorski to citizenship. Niezorski's boodling propensities were town talk long before he was finally caught in the meshes of the grand jury, and when he was found guilty and Judge Brazee let him off with a mere fine, enabling him to buy his freedom with a part of his ill-gotten gains, decent citizens groaned in spirit. Smaller boodlers went to prison, but Niezorski walked the streets with his head up, the only disadvantage of his experience being that the court verdict took his rights of citizenship away. And now even that disadvantage has been removed by the cheap politician in the governor's chair. Every body has the working class, forced by its poverty into trifling misdemeanors, is treated to the ferocity of the law in our criminal courts and no one cares what becomes of them; as they have no "pull." But before a disreputable politician, who is supposed to control Polish votes, our big and little capitalist-party politicians grovel in the dust, and the one of their number who happens to hold the office of governor uses his power to insult decent men by convincing the rescue of the convicted crook. Decent Polish citizens do not relish the claim that a man like Niezorski represents them. They repudiate such an insult.

Ald. Gerhardt, the misrepresentative of the Tenth Ward in the

city council, got his a week ago. Gerhardt owns property on Fond du Lac avenue, and when the street was to be paved, he, being a "thrifty" man, decided that it would be worth while to shove the cost of his pavement on to the people of the ward. He therefore started in to get an ordinance repealed that forbids the laying of the unsanitary wood pavements, so that a wood pavement could be laid and the improvement made a charge against the ward fund. In this he was abetted by the *Free Press* and like sheets, and he finally succeeded in carrying his scheme through. But Fond du Lac avenue in the Twenty-second ward was also to be repaved, and so Gerhardt and the Dahmann estate put their heads together and a petition was concocted in which it was set forth that the Socialist aldermen of that ward were in favor of the permanent form of pavement and that therefore the Twenty-second Ward citizens had to appeal to an alderman in another ward, etc., etc. The hearing on the petition took place last Friday afternoon (by the way, the newspapers shielded Gerhardt as much as they could and kept the facts away from their readers) and irate citizens of the Tenth and Twenty-second wards went for Gerhardt shovel and tongs. They told him in so many words that he was unfit to sit in the council and showed that his selfish conduct simply imperiled the health of the people, besides being a graft on the ward fund. For nearly an hour the dumb representative of the Tenth had to take his medicine, and then when the committee voted unanimously against him and his wood pavement schemes, and then adjourned, he sat in his seat in a daze and did not seem to realize that it was all over. Ordinarily the affair would have been worth a column and big headlines, but the papers tempered the wind to the shorn lamb-killer, the *Sentinel*, for instance, dismissing it with a couple of paragraphs. Gerhardt has been under the suspicion of having paid in some way for favorable newspaper promotion from some of the newspaper men, for there are black sheep in every profession, but this incident may have been simply easy treatment by the papers because Socialists were on the other side.

Something Rotten in the State of Denmark!

We think we are quite safe in predicting that Pancratius Tiefertaler, the deposed school principal, will not be given a fair hearing so long as the Lindeman-Pearse-Pieplow political ring controls the Milwaukee School Board.

The special committee that was appointed to make an investigation instructed Superintendent Pearse, at its first open meeting, to submit written charges against Mr. Tiefertaler, which he has so far failed to do.

At the meeting of the board last Tuesday night a communication was received from Mr. Tiefertaler requesting that the committee be instructed to proceed with the hearing, in conformity with the instructions.

And now just as the \$100-a-day expert from New York is getting ready to tell Milwaukee to destroy its garbage instead of trying to get values out of it, there appears a Socialist who shows that destruction of garbage is a criminal waste and that it should be returned to the soil, if our soil is not to be impoverished by the drain upon it. Just like the Socialists! Always "butting in!" And yet no thinking man can overlook the fact that the future is almost sure to sit down hard on these conscienceless wastes that the present generation is guilty of. It is simply scandalous that Milwaukee burns up its rich garbage instead of returning it to the soil, just as it is a shame that the sewage in the river is allowed to go to waste, as well as to contaminate the lake from which we secure our water supply. The big things that could be done with the vegetable and manuring wealth in our city garbage is almost beyond calculation. Comrade Whitall of the Metropolitan Park Commission is trying to start the education of the people along this line, and people are forced to listen, from the very fact that his facts are scientific ones. He has long had in view the idea of the city acquiring a large tract of land at some distance from the city and turning it into a fruit farm, and park in which could be utilized the manuring value of the vast amount of city garbage now going to destruction. The cleanest food the human being can eat is fruit. It

tions of the board. The communication was read and referred to the special committee, President Lindemann announcing that the same would not appear in the proceedings.

Later in the meeting Director Mowry, who is chairman of the special investigating committee, offered a lame excuse for the delay, stating that the superintendent is too busy with urgent school business to give the matter his attention at this time.

After the adjournment of the board, Superintendent Pearse asked and obtained the consent of a majority of the individual members of the board to attend a teachers' convention in Lincoln, Neb., where he is slated to deliver an address.

contains no uric acid, no injurious elements. It should be so plentiful and so cheap and unmonopolized as to be within the reach of all. The city would be serving itself if it fostered fruit growing out in its environs. And fruit should be so plentiful that people could even dare plant fruit trees in the city for shade without the danger of the trees being ruined by the scramble for the fruit. One thing we promise. When the Social-Democrats get control in this city they will do successfully many things that are now "impossible," and they will prove that many "impracticable" things are simply the sanest things that could be done. We will give the city a new life and a new city consciousness.

Ald. Gerhardt's handy work for Dive-keeper Ward is said to be part of a bargain for votes to carry through his personal cheap pavement scheme.

The Coopers are putting up a good fight in their efforts to hold some of the big shops to a union agreement. They are holding conferences and expect a favorable outcome.

The Trades Council has asked all citizens to assist in the strike of the telegraphers. The money is to be sent in as soon as possible.

THE HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents.